FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1848. [NO. 1626.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Mr. and Mrs. Hardin's School.

THE Exercises of this School will be resumed on the 15th October next.

The Tuition fees will be $12 50, $16 50, and $20 50, per Session of 4 months, (as heretofore,) payable *one-half* in advance. There will be no extra charge for French and the dead Languages, except that after the Lessons which usually occupy one or two Sessions, (according to the age and general advancement of the pupil,) the Tuition per Session will be raised in the order above stated, but in no case to be higher than $20 50.

Five or six young ladies will be received as Boarders, at $60 per Session of 4 months, for Board and Tuition in all the branches, payable in advance. Those wishing to place their daughters as such in our family, will please make application as soon as possible *after the 1st of September*, [illegible] which time we shall be absent from home.

W. H. HARDIN.

Fayetteville, July 12, 1848. 25-3w[illegible]

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 4th day of September next, the following valuable REAL ESTATE, to-wit—by order of the Court of Equity:—

[illegible] acres of Land, lying partly in Cumberland County, and on the North East side of [illegible] River, joining the lands of [illegible] and others, known as the "[illegible]

[illegible] acres, joining the lands of Jonathan [illegible], Henry Carter, McDaniel, and John Evans, being the manor plantation of the late Henry [illegible]

Terms of the above 6 months credit.

1 Lot in Fayetteville, on Gillespie st., with a Dwelling thereon, at present occupied by Joseph Arey, known as the "[illegible] Lot." Terms [illegible] 12 months credit, 5 per cent. cash.

2 Lots on Maiden Lane, in Fayetteville.

500 acres on the East side of Cape Fear River. Both the above formerly the property of Thomas L. Hybart, Esq. 6 and 12 months [illegible]

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

July 17, 1848. 25-t8

MOST BRILLIANT SCHEMES
For August, 1848.
J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

10 Prizes of 15,000 are $150,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the benefit of Leesburg Academy and for other purposes.

Class No. 41, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, August 12, 1848.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of $15,000!	1 Prize of $15,000!
1 Prize of 15,000!	1 Prize of 15,000!
1 Prize of 15,000!	1 Prize of 15,000!
1 Prize of 15,000!	1 Prize of 15,000!
1 Prize of 15,000!	1 Prize of 15,000!

10 Prizes of $15,000 are $150,000!
1 Prize of 5,107, 10 Prizes of 1,000, 10 of 500, 10 of 400, &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of		25 Wholes,	$130 00
Do	ditto	25 Halves,	65 00
Do	ditto	25 Quarters,	32 50

A NEW SCHEME.
$60,000 for $10!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For Endowing Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes.

Class No. 43, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, August 19, 1848.

A SPLENDID NEW SCHEME.

1 Prize of $60,000, 1 of 20,725, 218 Prizes (lowest 3 Nos.) of 600, 4,356 Prizes (any 2 Nos.) of 30, 25,740 (one No.) 10, &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of		26 Wholes,	$140 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	70 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	35 00

$50,000! $20,000! $10,000!
66 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
Making nearly as many Prizes as Blanks!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.
For Endowing Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes.

Class No. 45, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, August 26, 1848.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $50,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 2,940, 1 of 2,600, 10 Prizes of 1,000, 10 of 500, 20 of 300, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets only $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½

Certificates of Packages of		22 Wholes,	$140 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Halves,	70 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Quarters,	35 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Eighths,	17 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us.

Address,
J. & C. MAURY.
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Alexandria, Va.

July 22, 1848. 25-tdpd

North Carolina—Duplin County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.
Calvin Koonce *vs.* Calvin Davis.
Original Attachment levied on Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in Fayetteville, requiring the Defendant to make appearance before the Justices of our said Court, at the next Court to be held for this County, at Kenansville, the 3d Monday of October, then and there to plead or demur, or judgment by default will be entered against him, and the Lands levied on condemned to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, James H Jermain, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of October 1848.

JAMES H. JERMAIN.

Pr. adv. $2 10) 25-6w

SHOES.

A LARGE and general assortment of Ladies and Childrens' fine SHOES, just received and for sale by

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

July 25, 1848. 25-3w

FOR RENT.

THE Store on Market Square recently occupied by H. H. Ellis. Inquire on the premises, or of D. A. Ray, Esq.

July 15. 25-3w

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

THIS extensive Establishment will be completed on the 1st September. The House is three stories high, 150 feet on Hay street, and 150 feet on Donaldson street. The Rooms are capacious, airy, and abundantly numerous to accommodate all applicants for entertainment. The Stable and Oat-Houses are equally commodious. The Company have spared no expense to complete the Establishment in the best manner. The House is now offered for Rent, or if preferred will be leased for a term of years. Applications made to Alfred A. McKethan, President of the Company, will meet prompt attention.

Fayetteville, July 21, 1848.

Just received per St'mr Evergreen,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. prime Sugar,
15 bbls. and half bbls Crushed and Powdered Sugar,
2 casks London Porter, in pint and quart bottles,
5 doz. bottles Port Wine, for medicinal purposes,
1 chest prime Hyson Tea,
5 bbls. No. 1 Mackerel.

For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

July 25, 1848. 25tf

North Carolina—Duplin County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.
William A. Cox, Executor of Owen B. Cox, *vs.* Calvin Davis.
Original Attachment levied on Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in Fayetteville, requiring the Defendant to make appearance before the Justices of our said Court, at the next Court to be held for this County, at Kenansville, the 3d Monday of October, then and there to plead or demur, or judgment by default will be entered against him, and the Lands levied on condemned to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, James H Jermain, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of October 1848.

JAMES H. JERMAIN.

Pr. adv. $2 [illegible] 25-6w

LIME.

100 CASKS unslacked LIME, just received and for sale by

H. LEETE.

July 17, 1848. 16tf

FOR SALE.

50 BALES prime Northern Hay, 50 bbls. and half bbls. No. 3 and No. 1 Mackerel.

B. ROSE & SON.

July 14, 1848. 24tf

A SAFE MEDICINE.

THE weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, [illegible] by BRANDRETH'S PILLS, [illegible] the best medicines ever invented for families, or to take to sea, [illegible] taking cold.

This valuable medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore, the only authorized Agency.

July 14. 24-6m

NEW BOOKS.

WUTHERING HEIGHTS, by the author of Jane Eyre, 2 parts, 25 cts; Dombey & Son, complete, 2 parts, 37½ cts; [illegible] 25; Jane Eyre, 25; Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping, a new work; Mansfield's History of the Mexican War, a new illustrated edition, 50; Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella, together with a variety of School Books, just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 5.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
BLADEN COUNTY.
In Equity—Spring Term, 1848.
Eliza C. Smith *vs.* Sophia Leonard and others.
Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Sophia Leonard, widow of John Leonard, dec'd, Thomas F. Leonard and James A. Leonard and Benjamin Fosque, defendants in this suit, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that the said defendants do appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, or the Bill will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Alex'r J. Troy, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for the county of Bladen, at Office, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1848, and 72d year of American Independence.

ALEX'R J. TROY, C. M. E.

[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 22-6w

$200 LOST!

ON the 2d inst. we mailed a Letter for Charleston, S. C. via Cheraw, enclosing the following Bank Bills, say,

1	$5 Bill, Bank of Charleston,		Letter B, No. 12.
2	10 Bills,	do	B, Nos. 16 and 73
1	5 Bill,	do	C, No. 86.
2	10 Bills,	do	C, Nos. 5 and 35.
1	2 Bill, Bank of the State of South Carolina, Letter E, No. 573.		
2	2 Bills,	do	B, Nos. 37 & 929.
1	3 Bill,	do	B, No 20.
1	5 Bill,	do	D, No. 70.
1	10 Bill,	do	B, No. 46.
1	10 Bill,	do	D, No. 79.
1	10 Bill,	do	C or E, No. 13.
1	5 Bill, Bank of Hamburg,		Letter D, No. 512.
1	5 Bill,	do	C, No. 955.
1	5 Bill, Bank of Camden,		D, No. 734.
1	5 Bill,	do	A, No. 160.
1	5 Bill, Merchants' Bank of Cheraw, Letter D, No. 486.		
1	5 Bill,	do	B, No. 231.
1	7 Bill,	do	A, No. 79.
2	5 Bills, Commercial Bank of Columbia, Letter B, Nos. 824 and 816.		
1	10 Bill,	do	Aa, No. 822.
1	10 Bill,	do	Cc, No. 471.
1	5 Bill, Bank of Georgetown,		Let. D, No. 1124.
1	10 Bill,	do	A, No. 129.
1	10 Bill,	do	B, No. 577.
1	10 Bill,	do	B, No. ——.

Said Letter has not been received at the Post Office in Charleston. As it was stolen from the Mail, will all those interested in the detection of the rogue, examine such South Carolina money as is offered them, and aid us in bringing him to justice? A reward of $25 will be paid for the recovery of the $200.

HALL & HALL.

Fayetteville, June 22, 1848. 21tf

N. B. In the printed handbills circulated, an error occurred in the date; it should be 1848 instead of 1846.

MORE TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF STICKING TO N. CAROLINA.—Few of our readers, we imagine, have forgotten the very admirable letter which we published some months ago, on the disappointments of those who have left North Carolina for the South West. We have received several letters testifying to the truth of the picture he gave. The following is from an old subscriber to the Observer in Tennessee:—

"A letter written by a North Carolinian originally, but now a Mississippian, and published in the Observer some time ago, very plainly portrays or delineates my course of ups and downs since leaving my old native North Carolina."

THE COST OF THE WAR.—On this subject Mr. Stephens of Geo. said in a late speech,—

"The President told the House, and meant the nation to believe, that the expenses of this war amounted to some forty-nine or fifty millions. He said that the entire national debt was but sixty-five millions. Yes, but there was a debt before the war begun of seventeen millions. Mr. S. only gave round sums. This made the war debt about $48,000,000 only. But there had been besides some ten or twelve millions in the Treasury. Add these to the amount stated by the President, and they make $60,000,000. Now, add to this the $20,000,000 we are to pay Mexico and our citizens, and it makes $80,000,000. The amount of outstanding balances cannot be less than $30,000,000. This added makes $110,000,000. And then add the charge upon the land fund for bounty lands, &c., at least $10,000,000 more, and we have the sum of at least $120,000,000 as the cost of the war, instead of $50,000,000, as intimated. And all this was our 'indemnity for the past.'"

The Locofoco papers stoutly deny that Gen. Cass ever wore a black cockade after he removed to Ohio. Job Stanberry, Esq. an aged citizen of Wheeling informs the TIMES that he once had a very intimate acquaintance with Gen. Cass, in Ohio, and OFTEN SLEPT WITH HIM, and admits that Gen. C. DID wear the black cockade, and that he also wore the same. He describes them minutely, and says they cost 25 cents. Mr. S. is an ardent supporter of Gen. Cass, and contends that he "does not see any harm in a black cockade."—*Delaware State Democrat.*

ASHBOROUGH
Classical and Mathematical School.

THE Fall Session of this Institution commenced on the 2d Monday in July inst.

J. H. BROOKS, Principal.

July 15. 24-3m

FOR SALE.

3,000 lbs. superior North Carolina BACON, assorted, hams and shoulders. Apply to

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

July 15, 1848. 24tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account.

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. Tyack's manufacture, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 9tf

MANUFACTURING STOCK.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell six Shares of the Capital Stock in the Phoenix Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. For terms, apply to C. B. Mallett, Esq.

H. W. BEATTY.

Bladen county, Feb 12. 2tf

[illegible]

FOR the cure of Headache, Giddiness, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, Piles, Worms, Dropsy, Asthma, Itchings of the Skin, Fevers of all kinds, Colds, Gout, Gravel, Female Complaints, Nervous Complaints, and all other Diseases arising from IMPURITIES of the BLOOD, and MORBID SECRETIONS OF THE LIVER AND STOMACH.

Every disease to which the human frame is subject, originates from impurities of the blood or derangement of the digestive organs. These Pills being compounded exclusively of such ingredients as nature intended should operate on the impurities of the Human System, strike at the root of the disease, removing all impurities from the body, opening the pores externally and internally, separating all foreign and obnoxious particles from the Chyle, so that the blood, of which it is the origin, must be thoroughly pure—necessarily securing a free and vigorous action to the Heart, Lungs, Liver and Stomach, thereby restoring health, by opening the pores, cleansing the veins and arteries, unimpeding all the natural veins and purifying the blood: they render the system not only thoroughly sound, but also impervious to disease, even when all other means have failed.

Within the last twelve months, more than one hundred cases of the *most aggravated* forms of Dyspepsia have been cured by the Medicine, where rigid dieting, the Blue Pill, and almost every other means had been resorted to without any benefit, and when death stared its miserable victim fully in the face.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE and J. H. & J. MARTINE.

DR. GORDON'S PILLS.
GREAT ARRIVAL!
30 Bushels or 25,000 Boxes of Dr. Gordon's Family Pills.

THE vast and increasing demand for this new and justly celebrated Medicine, and the numerous cures they are daily effecting in all portions of the country where they have been introduced, of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints and Bilious Diseases, with their well known attendants, Sick Head-ache, &c., has induced the undersigned to make arrangements to receive their stocks direct from the Proprietor, and would say to their numerous customers that they are prepared to supply them, wholesale or retail, at New York prices.

☞ $2 per dozen, or 25 cents per box.

By P. MELVIN COHEN, No. 19 Hayne-st,

☞ A full stock received by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, and on inquiry will be found in all country Stores.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.

TESTIMONIALS.—Extract of a letter from Dr. Waines, of Philadelphia, Feb. 2, 1840: "Your Pills are the mildest in their operations, and yet most powerful in their effects, of any that I have ever met with in a practice of eight and twenty years. Their action on the chyle and hence on the impurities of the blood, is evidently very surprising."

Extract of a letter from Dr. Henry Hall, of Quebec, L. C., March 6, 1841: "For bilious fevers, sick headaches, torpidity of the bowels, and enlargement of the spleen, Dr. Peters' Pills are an excellent medicine."

For sale by all the Druggists in Augusta, Hamburg, and in Charleston by P. M. COHEN.

Also, for sale by the Druggists generally, HARRISON'S OINTMENT, an unfailing remedy in the cure of all kinds of Wounds, Sores, Scalds and Burns, and the Piles. ☞ Price 50 cents.

☞ A fresh stock received by S. J. HINSDALE, E. J. HALE, and J. H. & J. MARTINE.

August 19. 76-cowly

EXTRACT FROM THE SPEECH OF
HON. WILLIE P. MANGUM OF N. C.,
In Senate, July 3, 1848.

[Mr. Foote having commenced a discussion of the Presidential Question, and represented that the Whigs were unwilling to discuss the question, Mr. Mangum delivered an able and eloquent reply, from which, not having room for the whole, we make the following extract:]—

What is the "real issue" between the North and South? It is not in regard to slavery in the States. It is wholly and exclusively confined to slaves in the Territories belonging to the people of the U. States, and which Territories, it is alleged, are held by this Government in trust for the use and common benefit of the people of all the States. The North, very generally, are opposed to the extension of slavery, and particularly to its introduction into territory where it has hitherto not existed—as, for instance, into Oregon and the territory acquired by the late treaty with Mexico; to-wit, New Mexico and California. The people of the North very generally assert the power of Congress under the constitution to apply to those territories the ordinance of 1787, (now commonly called the Wilmot proviso,) applied to the territory northwest of the Ohio, to-wit: "That there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in either of the said Territories, (or States, when they shall become such,) otherwise than in punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been convicted."

The South, on the contrary, very generally assert that Congress has no power to legislate touching the Territories, the common property of all the people of all the States, in such manner as to exclude citizens of fifteen States of the Union—the slaveholding States—from emigrating to these Territories with their slave property. The South, it is believed, is not unanimous in the denial of the power of Congress, but approximate unanimity in the assertion that such legislation, against the will and without the assent of the South, would be flagrantly unjust or eminently inexpedient: for, say they, territory acquired by a common sacrifice of blood and treasure, and held as the property of all, should not be so governed as to exclude the citizens of one-half the States of the Union, unless they sacrifice their property in their slaves.

This, then, is the real issue. No one affirms the proposition that Congress can interfere in any way with slavery in those States where it now exists; nor do any dispute the power of a sovereign State to introduce and establish slavery within her limits, if it be her sovereign will and pleasure to do so. The real question is therefore confined to the Territories. The question recurs, what are Gen. Cass's views on this subject? As far as I have been able to trace the history of his opinions, I find that some two years ago he was openly, avowedly, and zealously a Wilmot proviso man. His declarations were strong and unreserved in this chamber, not in speeches, but in conversations publicly held with gentlemen of all shades of party politics. The declarations of the Senator from New Jersey, (Mr. Miller,) made this day, are full and conclusive to that point. They are but the repetition of declarations made in the presence of General Cass on a former occasion in this chamber and in public debate, emphatically invoking his attention, and meeting neither denial, explanation, nor apology. That they are accurately stated is strongly confirmed by the admission of General Cass, in his "Nicholson letter," that "he was strongly impressed with the opinion that a great change had been going on in the public mind upon this subject, in his own as well as others."

The next historical trace that I find is in Gen. Cass's vote upon the three million bill in the winter of 1847. He voted against the proviso; and I find that his biographer, in "a sketch of his life and public services," printed in June, 1848, treats the subject so as to leave room for a fair inference that he voted against it, not because he was opposed to the principle, but because it was out of place in that bill. The biographer says:

> "The Wilmot proviso was introduced into the Senate as an amendment to the three million bill by a Federal Senator from New England. The design of the mover was evidently to defeat the bill to which it was attached, and to embarrass the administration in the prosecution of the war. General Cass voted against the proviso for reasons given in his speech on the occasion."

I have not found any published speech on that occasion. He, however, had evidently somewhat cooled down his fiery zeal, if he had not to some extent modified his earlier opinion. The next and final trace of Gen. Cass's views is to be found in the "Nicholson letter," and what is that?

1st. That Congress cannot touch the subject of slavery in the States. Messrs. Giddings, Hale, and all agree with him in that.

2d. In respect to the Territories, he says:

> "Briefly, then, I am opposed to the exercise of jurisdiction by Congress over this matter, and I am in favor of leaving to the people of any Territory which may be hereafter acquired the right to regulate it for themselves, under the general principles of the constitution; because I do not see in the constitution any grant of the requisite power to Congress."

Upon a hasty or careless reading of the foregoing, General Cass would seem to stand side by side with Southern men and to have adopted the prevailing opinion of the South. But it is not so. It is manifest evasion; and why? Because, under our system and unvarying practice, a territorial council or legislature can be created only by act of Congress in the form of an organic law. The territorial government can do nothing unless by the assent of Congress previously or subsequently given. Yet Gen. Cass is "in favor of leaving to the people of any territory" this great question. He cannot leave it to the people of the territory; and why? Because they cannot act unless first upon authority given by Congress, and that act of Congress must be approved by the President. Can General Cass, as President, approve such an act of Congress? Not at all; and why? Because he declares—

> "He is opposed to the exercise of jurisdiction by Congress over the matter; that he does not see in the constitution any grant of the requisite power to Congress."

Or, secondly, the people of the Territory cannot act, unless with the subsequent approval of Congress.

Take New Mexico: Their territorial government abolishes and prohibits slavery, the Congress of the United States concurs, and the act goes to the President.—What would Gen. Cass do in such a case? Suppose the opposite: New Mexico recognises and establishes slavery, Congress concurs, and the act goes to the President! What, in this case, would Gen. Cass do? In both, or either, he must meet the acts with his veto; and why? Because, in his opinion, Congress has no jurisdiction over the matter, and of course he cannot approve an act having no warrant in the constitution. What, then, is the consequence of these opinions of Gen. Cass? It is that every act of a people of a Territory, whether affirmatively or negatively, on the subject of slavery, must be annulled by the President's veto. What beautiful confusion will arise out of this masterly statesmanship! Sir, a gentleman must be hard pushed when driven to such a resort; the responsibility must, in his mind, be fearful, when he shuns a question of such magnitude by throwing upon the people of New Mexico (and such a people!) the definite settlement of these questions—they having no power to settle them—questions that are said almost to shake the pillars of this glorious Union.

But suppose the people of New Mexico had the power to settle these questions, with what admiration must we contemplate the profound wisdom and consummate statesmanship of General Cass in devolving upon such a people the adjustment of these great stirring and agitating questions! Who and what are the people of New Mexico? The entire population is either black or mixed—the black with Indian or the original peons, the most abject, degraded and debased race in all Mexico—in morals scarcely above the brute, in intelligence depressed to nearly the lowest point of rational creatures. In the whole of New Mexico—of course including Santa Fe—I have been informed by the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Benton) that but a single white man was resident at the opening of the war. I need not say to this Senate that the Senator from Missouri is perhaps the very best informed man in this body upon all matters concerning New Mexico and California. And yet to these people and to this population General Cass would leave the adjustment of these difficult matters, that are to endure, not only for this generation, but in all future time. Is it because they are better judges in these matters than those who occupy these halls of Congress, or the people of this Union? Or is it because it is the only device by which a gentleman rather hard pressed by a dangerous question can escape responsibility? It is a most bungling device; it deceives no one. The very boys in the streets would laugh it to scorn.

MR. HANNEGAN. Do I understand the honorable Senator to say that Mr. Cass, if elected President, can take no other course in accordance with the principles contained in his letter, than to veto the Wilmot proviso if it should be adopted by Congress?

MR. MANGUM. He can take no other course if he follow the principles laid down in his letter; and, moreover, veto every thing done by Congress or the Territories, either in favor of or against slavery.

MR. HANNEGAN. Does the Senator from North Carolina urge that as an objection?

MR. MANGUM. That is another question. We have been taunted with supporting a candidate who has no opinions on the subject, or, at least, without knowing what his opinions are. I meet that taunt by showing that Gen. Cass stands exactly nowhere upon the subject; and, although our Southern friends are flattering themselves with the idea that we are to get a President who is not hostile to the South, they are, in point of fact, laboring under a delusion. Mr. Cass has not committed himself at all upon this question.—But General Cass stands not only upon this letter, but also upon the "platform" of the Democratic party, as laid down by the Baltimore Convention. Let us examine that and Gen. Cass's connexion with it, to ascertain whether any thing appears there to extricate him from mysticism.

In the first place I will read from Mr. Cass's letter of acceptance, to show that all the dogmas and canons of his party, as set forth in that platform, are by him fully and unreservedly recognised and adopted. He says:

> "I have carefully read the resolutions of the Democratic National Convention, laying down the platform of our political faith, and I adhere to them as firmly as I approve them cordially."

Now let us see what his platform is. I may say, in advance, in pretty nearly the language of an ingenious and gifted friend of mine, that all the principles and dogmas contained in it may, with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes, be referred to three classes: 1st, Affirmations, that nobody denies; 2d, Negations that no one affirms; 3d, Resolutions and declarations, that no one believes. I think it probable that my ingenious friend would refer to the last class all those resolutions and avowals of confidence in the capacity, firmness, integrity, energy, ability, and wisdom of this Administration, so signally displayed in all our affairs, at home and abroad. The truth is, it consists of little more than barren generalities, high-sounding professions, and ingeniously turned periods, in which it is as difficult to find anything precise, explicit, and exact, as it is to ascertain Gen. Cass's opinions upon the Wilmot Proviso.

But to the platform. I will read the 7th canon. It is in these words:

> "That Congress has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of every thing appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the constitution: that all efforts of the abolitionists and others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions."

It will be remembered that this is a precise copy of the canon of 1844, and that again of the canon of 1840. The Democratic party has professed steadily and consistently for eight years the principles contained in this canon. I feel, therefore, bound in justice to retract something of what I said the other day of the progressive Democracy calling in, every six months or so, their political architects to construct a new platform, as the old one became too narrow or otherwise unfit for their incessant shiftings and changes, gyrations, marchings, and counter marchings in their political drama. One reads this canon with a sort of admiration! It is so precise—so explicit—so peculiar to the party! And then it is so catholic, so national, so conservative, so patriotic!—Can any one who loves his country feel less than respect and gratitude to the Democratic party, which spreads so broad a shield over the domestic institutions of the South! Why cannot the Whig party cherish a like comprehensive patriotism!—Why leave to the Democratic party the exclusive merit of guarding our Southern **hearths and firesides—of protecting the** weaker sex or sleeping infancy in the silent watches of the night from the torch of the incendiary and the knife of the assassin! Why cannot the Whigs come and stand upon this platform! The Democratic answer is ready. It is our ground, not Whig ground, it is a part of the pure Democracy; it is ours, wholly ours, exclusively ours, and peculiar to us and to our creed. Let us see.

I find in the Journal of the House of Representatives of the first session of the 28th Congress, page 476, that Mr. Campbell, on the 26th February, 1844, moved the following resolutions:

> "*Resolved*, That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another; or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to a complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.
>
> "*Resolved*, That Congress has no power, under the constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States; and that such States are the sole and proper judges of every thing appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions."

It will be perceived that these resolutions are identical, word for word, with the fourth and seventh canons of this vaunted Democratic platform; that the first resolution, which is identical with the fourth canon, contains the peculiar doctrine of the Democratic party on the subject of "black and abominable tariffs;" and it contains the whole of their doctrine, which they boast as theirs exclusively. The resolutions were divided, and the vote was taken upon the first part of the first resolution, in the words following:

> "*Resolved*, That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country."

What do you suppose, Mr. President, was the vote on this question? You suppose, of course, that none but Democrats voted for it. It being a part of the fourth canon of the Democratic platform, is, therefore, peculiar to the party. But the journal tells a different tale. The vote stood yeas 166, nays 4. The entire Whig party, with the exception of four, voting for this exclusive Democratic doctrine.

The question was then put on the remainder of the first resolution, in these words:

> "That every citizen of every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to a complete and ample protection of person and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression."

Upon this question, this exclusive Democratic doctrine, strange to tell, the vote was unanimous—yeas 172, nays 00. So much for this resolution. Does not every one see that it is couched in terms so general, so inexact, so unspecific, that no one can find a ground for disagreement. This, perhaps, should excite the surprise of no one. A party so progressive, so full of change, so perpetually tossed on the waves of excitement and of faction, ought to leave themselves sufficient "sea-room." It is provident, as being politic; it is commendable.

MR. FOOTE. I would like to ask the Senator a question, if he would allow me. I wish to know if he did not understand that the tariff of 1842 was a Whig measure; and, secondly, if he believes that the Whigs in two years discarded their former doctrine?

MR. MANGUM. As to the first question, whether the Whigs voted for the tariff of '42, I say I think they did generally. But it was not a regularly formed bill, it was truncated. And as to the second question I say I do not think that their doctrines underwent any change, but, on the contrary, that they were steadfast and firm in their principles in regard to this subject. What I meant, and what I mean, I have already indicated. It is that this platform, so gravely exhibited is unworthy of respect; if it be not mischievous it is at least ridiculous, as putting forth nothing that any sensible man will seriously controvert. If it have not the merit of meeting the universal acceptance, it has not the dignity of provoking the slightest serious opposition.

MR. FOOTE. I wish to state a fact, if the Senator will allow me, and I am sure he does not wish to deal unfairly with us, that if he will consult the National Intelligencer and all the leading Whig papers for the year 1844, he will find that, in accordance with the declarations of the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, and the distinguished Senator from Delaware, and of the eloquent and distinguished exponent of the Whig principles Henry Clay himself, in 1844, the issue between the two great political parties was whether the tariff of '42 should be retained or not. Now, the question I desire to put, is, Does he or does he not recognise the tariff of '42 as a regularly agreed upon measure of the great Whig party of that period? If he answers affirmatively, then I have only to say that, as the two parties harmonized in 1844, a great change must have taken place in the Whig party. There is not now, I am sure, a Whig who dares to speak in terms of respect of the tariff of '42.

MR. MANGUM. The Senator is mistaken in his last remark—wholly mistaken. In regard to the tariff of '42 being an issue between the parties in the Presidential election of '44, I think it was very generally so in the Southern and in some other quarters. It certainly was not so in the great State of Pennsylvania; for, besides having passed by the vote of her favorite son, Mr. Buchanan, I have heard from undoubted sources—and you, Mr. President, can correct me if I err—that the battle-cry of the Democratic leaders in the Keystone was the "tariff of '42:" "Polk, Dallas, and the tariff of '42:" was thrown to the breeze on many a Democratic banner; it gave ornament and attraction, in glaring capitals, to many a Democratic placard; it was embalmed in poetry and Democratic song; and it was commended in enthusiastic and burning eloquence by democratic orators to throngs of thousands and tens of thousands of Democratic voters, whose responsive enthusiasm burst out in shouts loud, long, and yet prolonged huzza, huzza for "Polk Dallas, and the tariff of '42!"

Nor do I yet suppose it was an issue in the State of New York. The late Silas Wright, the first favorite of the State, had voted for it. He was brought forward by the Democracy for the first office in the State in 1844, and was elected. I can hardly think the Democracy much denounced that tariff while enthusiastically supporting its ablest advocate. Sir, the Senator must remember the 'Kane letter.' That tells the whole tale. It was not designed to be an issue in the regions where that letter was most circulated. Sir, let me remark as to that tariff that, before it was passed, the ship of State was aground, the national fisc was paralyzed; this vast country, with its vast resources, was as powerless as a stranded whale; the emissaries of an exhausted and hungry Treasury were hawking its credit at every money counter in America and in Europe; they were repulsed empty-handed, with contempt, with scorn, or with derision; every proud American felt the humiliation as a brand burning into the bone: the tariff was passed—the whole scene was changed. Public credit was re-established, business readjusted, and a sudden spring given to the prosperity of the country wholly unparalleled. I am not now going into that subject.

Let me return to the next resolution and the seventh canon of the platform.

The question then recurred on the first clause of the second resolution, in these words:

> "*Resolved*, That Congress has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of every thing appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the constitution."

This clause passed by a vote of 151 yeas to 2 nays. I find that Messrs. Giddings, John P. Hale, Preston King, and every other Northern man save two, voted for this clause of the canon set forth in the Democratic platform, as being of such potency to protect and preserve the slave institutions of the South.

The question was then put on the remainder of the resolution, in these words:

> "That all efforts of the abolitionists or others so made to induce Congress *to interfere with questions of slavery*, or to *take incipient steps in relation thereto*, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions."

This clause also passed—yeas 128, nays 23, by the vote of the great mass of the Whig party, and so little was this regarded as any thing peculiar and exclusive, and so unmeaning was it deemed that I find among the yeas the names of John P. Hale, Preston King, as well as others, Whigs and Democrats, that are known to entertain feelings of deep hostility to the institutions of slavery. If such be the merits of the Democratic platform upon the two great questions, the tariff and slavery, its value upon minor questions may be easily estimated.

I return to Gen. Cass and the Wilmot proviso. The "Nicholson letter" leaves us in the dark. The platform holds nothing to aid us. The Senator from Mississippi stands mute or speaks in oracles as unintelligible and as incomprehensible as are the opinions of Gen. Cass himself.—Embarrassed as I am, and utterly at a loss how further to proceed in these hitherto unavailing inquiries, it is barely possible that I hold in my hand what may show that I am engaged in a wild-goose chase, that I am in search of the philosopher's stone, that I am vainly attempting to grasp an evanescent shadow—in short, that I am looking for an opinion where none exist, or if it exists, it lies hidden in the deep, dark, and silent recesses of the mind that formed it. It is a very curious thing that I am about to present to our friends of the Democratic party. Mr. President, do you recollect any thing of the "Kane letter?" The fruits of that letter were so perfectly miraculous—the electing of a man who in his wildest mood had never dreamed of such elevation over the head of the fore-most man of the age. I say, such were the fruits, that a bold, reckless, sagacious, I will not say unscrupulous party, would not be likely to abstain from the use of like means, when working heart and soul for a like result. No, sir. Here is a second edition of the "Kane" principle.—Principles, says the Senator from Mississippi, are indestructible, eternal. I suppose that may be true, whether good or bad. The latter, in the hands of skilful, adroit, and unprincipled tacticians, are capable of an infinite variety of applications, and with a little ambidexterity such as that which once appeared in a "Kane letter," may be revived as at once ornamental and useful in the life of a distinguished statesman. I hold in one hand "A sketch of the life and public services of Gen. Lewis Cass." I hold in the other "A sketch of the life and public services of Gen. Lewis Cass."

Mr. Foote. Where were they published?

Mr. Mangum. They were published at the Congressional Globe office, Jackson Hall, D. C. Price 50 cents per hundred copies.

Mr. Foote. Will the Senator inform me where he obtained them?

Mr. Mangum. It is sufficient that I have them. The Globe office will not dare deny their publication there; their types speak the truth, and, if needs be, there is other evidence at hand. One of the pamphlets has written upon it "North," the other "South." One is evidently designed for a northern latitude and the other for a southern. The one, as I suppose, designed for the North, contains on the last page an eloquent outburst of Mr. Cass on the Mexican war, in reply to some poor remarks of mine. I will not detain the Senate by reading them, as we have all been thrilled and electrified by them heretofore. It contains also on the same page a long extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Cass, at Odd Fellows' Hall, in this city at a meeting held to express the sympathies of the American people with the people of France upon the result of the late French revolution. It also has on the same page an account of Mr. Cass's nomination for the Presidency, with some remarks upon his qualifications, public services, his age, his virtues, and his manners, but not one word on the "Wilmot proviso." On the preceding page there is a very slight notice of Mr. Cass's vote on the three million bill in the winter of 1847, and against the attaching of the proviso to that bill, from which the inference is fair and plain that he voted against it, because it was out of place there, and for that reason only. The other pamphlet, designed, as I suppose, for the South, has on the last page the same remarks by Mr. Cass in reply to me; nothing upon the subject of the French revolution. But the "Wilmot proviso" and his opinions on it are strongly and impressively noted by the biographer, with a commentary calculated to mislead the public, utterly false in its reasoning and conclusion, as, I trust, I have conclusively shown in a preceding portion of my remarks. The pamphlets are in all other respects, as far as I have been able to see, identical, precisely alike.

Mr. Mangum went on further to expose and comment on this gross fraud, the particulars of which we have heretofore given, and to compare the opinions and characters of Gen. Taylor and Gen. Cass.

Proscription.—The Administration has commenced a war of Proscription on the Barnburner office-holders in New York.—Amos Rathbun, Postmaster at Auburn, having been turned out to give place to an Old Hunker.

"*Old Whitey*."—The Locos are in agony at the mere probability that "Old Whitey" may be on the course, *nolens volens*. He has attracted the attention of Mr. Dunham, a Cass Elector in the Second District of Indiana, who, in a recent speech, according to the Salem News, labored long and loud to prove that General Taylor was ignorant—that he was not qualified for the Presidency: and when he had exhausted himself in denunciation and abuse of Old Zack, he pounced upon old 'Whitey,' the noble old war steed which had carried the old chief through so many dangerous scenes, like a tiger upon his prey, and literally demolished the elegant old animal. He told the people that "Old Whitey," in many particulars, was as well qualified for office as Gen. Taylor—that the former would '*whicker*' when the '*nubbin*' was held out to him, and that the latter would do the same, and that there was about as much sense in the '*whickering*' of one as the other. This is the return which the war worn soldier receives from party hacks.—*North American.*

Can't go Cass.—We learn from authority on which we place the utmost reliance, that Messrs. R. K. Craile, R. G. Morris, and Judge Wilson of Lynchburg, W. F. Gordon of Bedford, and a leading Democrat in Franklin, whose name we have forgotten, have avowed their determination not to stand by the Baltimore nomination, and that they will vote for Gen. Taylor. We learn further that some of these gentlemen have already taken the stump for Old Zach. This is comfort for Mr. Ritchie.—*Danville Register.*

The notorious Dr. Duncan, of Cincinnati, announces himself a candidate for Congress, declaring that he is in favor of Gen. Cass and "opposed to the introduction of slavery into any territory on this continent where slavery does not exist."

A gentleman from Louisiana informs us, that, in his neighborhood, there are sixty-five Democrats, and, that all but five of them avow their determination to vote for Gen. Taylor—partly because they don't like Cass, and partly because they do like Taylor.—*Louisville Journal.*

Many of the Northern press oppose Mr. Clayton's Compromise Bill: the Tribune, in New York, with bitterness; the Commercial zealously. The Express is undecided, and calls upon Congress to adjourn without deciding the question.

The Rochester Daily Advertiser (a Democratic paper) states that on Saturday week a few Hunkers formed a procession at Gaines, Orleans county, and marched over to Albion to attend the Hunker ratification, under a large banner on which was painted in glaring capitals, "*Cass, Butler, and Free Territory!*"—What will the Union say to this?

[By Telegraph for Charleston Courier.]

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

BATTLE BETWEEN INSURGENTS AND GOVERNMENT TROOPS.

INSURGENTS SUCCESSFUL.

At about twelve o'clock last night we received two telegraphic despatches from our New Orleans correspondent, giving us very important intelligence from Mexico, which we give below:

New Orleans, July 21.

The inhabitants of Yucatan have been successful in several engagements with the Indians. The Indians, having suffered severely in killed and wounded, had in every case retired discomfited.

New Orleans, July 22.

An arrival from Mexico brings us three days later intelligence. The dates from the Capital are to the 11th inst.

An engagement had taken place between the government troops, commanded by Bustamente, and the insurgents, under the lead of Paredes, in which the former was routed. The loss of Paredes is stated at 27 killed and 60 wounded. Jarauta is said to be among the severely wounded, and probably mortally so.

Another arrival, bringing two days later intelligence, positively confirms the above intelligence of the success of the insurgents, and announces that they will probably overturn the government, and drive Herrera from power and dissolve the existing authorities.

Bustamente is said to have lost five hundred men in the conflict that had taken place.

FOREIGN.—The French Republic, so called, we scarcely know why,—with General Cavaignac as Military Dictator at its head, "progresses,"—a proper use here of this Yankee word. *Order reigns in Warsaw*, with a hundred thousand bayonets to protect it. The National Pauper establishments have been wisely broken up.

All events proceed in Paris, as yet, as in the *programme* of the old Revolution. To escape from the anarchy of the other *isms*, despotism is necessarily resorted to. There is but little now in Paris of what we in America should call Liberty. But Paris is perfectly tranquil, and despotism is far preferable to anarchy.

The news from the Continent of Europe is of much general interest. The alarming approach of the Cholera indicates that that scourge of the human race is again to traverse America.—*N. Y. Express.*

Lamartine and Lady were about to quit France, on another journey, it was said, to the East. This had excited great surprise.

Many arrests continue to be made; and on the other hand assassinations are frequent.

At St. Petersburg, 1000 cases of Cholera had occurred up to the 24th June, of which three-fourths proved fatal.

A letter from Paris, July 8th, says that Gen. Cavaignac had informed the Assembly, "that the state of seige in which Paris has continued since the revolt, and which was to have ended on the 7th, must still be kept up for a long time. This is not an indication of tranquility. At Montmartre, on Thursday night, as I hear, there was an *emeute* in which some hundred persons were killed and a hundred and twenty-five taken prisoners. Since then the forces there have been strengthened, and twelve pieces of artillery stationed on the heights so as to command the quarter. This is not an indication of tranquility. Within the city there is now a veritable reign of terror. Domiciliary visits and arrests are made by the Government on the slightest information and for no good reason whatever. Men are dragged from their beds at midnight, even although they may have fought faithfully through the whole four days in the ranks of the National Guard; they are hurried to prison and incarcerated so that their wives cannot see them and often do not know where they are confined. Repressive measures are also taken against the newspapers."

SUPREME COURT.

The following Opinions have been delivered by this Tribunal since our last notice:

By Ruffin, C. J. In Godsey *v.* Bason, from Rockingham, affirming the judgment. Also, in State *v.* Bishop and Warren, from New Hanover, declaring that there is no error. Also, in State *v.* Gupton, from Nash, reversing the judgment.—Also, in Sutliff *v.* Lanceford, from Johnston, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Hiatt *v.* Wade, from Guilford, affirming the judgment.—Also, in *Den ex Dem.* Barnes *v.* Meeds, from Pasquotank, reversing the judgment and directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Pool *v.* Williams, from Perquimans, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Den ex Dem.* Watkins *v.* Flora, from Currituck, affirming the judgment. Also, in Clark *v.* Latham, in Equity from Beaufort, directing a decree for plaintiff. Also, in May *v.* Smith, in Equity from Anson, reversing the order.

By Nash, J. In Spruill, Adm'r *v.* Johnston, from Washington, affirming the judgment. Also, in Baldwin *v.* Johnston, from Washington, affirming the judgment. Also, in Futrell *v.* Vann, from Hertford, affirming the judgment. Also, in Ward *v.* Smith, from Chowan, reversing the judgment and directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Jackson *v.* Jackson, in Equity from Surry, directing decree for plaintiff and reference to the Master. Also, in Parker *v.* Robins, in Equity from Randolph, dismissing the bill with costs.

By Battle, J. In Capehart *v.* Jones, from Bertie, reversing the judgment and awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in *den ex dem* Gilliam *v.* Bird, from Bertie, affirming the judgment. Also, in Edwards *v.* Sullivan, from Cumberland, reversing the judgment and directing a *venire de novo*.—Also, in Dennell *v.* Shields, from Guilford, dismissing the appeal. Also, in Love *v.* Love, in Equity from Caswell. Also, in Patterson *v.* Patterson, in Equity from Surry, dismissing the bill. Also, in Wilson *v.* Wilson, in Equity from Yancy, dismissing the bill.—*Raleigh Register.*

"Lend us an Earthquake!"—Such is the urgent appeal of an officer at Jalapa to the Editor of the Union, for something to make a noise over the nomination of Cass and Butler. The Editor don't send the article, for the reason that he hasn't got it, nor any thing else more noisy than an "organ," and a very bad toned one at that.

For the Campaign.—The Observer for the ensuing six months, embracing the whole of the Presidential campaign, the result of the Election, and a portion of the proceedings of the next sessions of the General Assembly and of Congress, will be supplied at $1, payable in advance. This is a small price for the gratification to be afforded by a regular receipt of the interesting and exciting news of the next six months.

In addition to our ordinary facilities for furnishing the latest news, we have, for two or three months past, been paying a high price for the Telegraphic news, and have thus been enabled frequently to announce the important news by the English Steamers a week earlier than we could otherwise have done. The cost of this has been greater than we can afford; but we hope to make an arrangement to reduce it to a reasonable sum; and that an increased permanent and temporary subscription will indemnify us for the outlay.

CALL AND SETTLE!

THE Subscriber will be glad to settle accounts, during this month, with any of his debtors or creditors.

E. J. HALE.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ELECTORAL CONVENTION.

At a Convention of Delegates, held in the Court House in Carthage, on Monday the 24th June, to appoint a Whig Electoral Candidate for the 6th District, the body was temporarily organized by the appointment of Dr. S. C. Bruce, of Moore, as Chairman, and Alfred Brower, Esq., of Randolph, Secretary. The Counties composing the District were called, when the following Delegates presented their credentials and took their seats, viz:

From Randolph.—Alfred Brower, A. S. Horney, James G. Tomlinson.

From Chatham.—Robert Faucett, M. Q. Waddell, J. H. Haughton, William Stedman.

From Cumberland.—Walter A. Huske and R. W. King.

From Moore.—W. C. Campbell, D. M. R. McIntosh, K. H. Worthy, H. C. McLean, Hugh Leach, A. R. McDonald, N. McCrummen, Dr. McRae, Dr. S. C. Bruce, Dr. H. Turner, Maj. Richardson, C. H. Dowd, Alex'r Kelly.

Stanly and Montgomery.—Not represented.

Mr. Huske, of Cumberland, moved that the Chair appoint a Committee of one from each County represented, to recommend officers for the Convention, which motion was adopted; and the Chairman appointed Mr. Stedman of Chatham, Mr. King of Cumberland, Mr. Horney of Randolph, and Mr. Kelly of Moore. The Committee retired, and soon afterwards returned and through Mr. Stedman reported the following officers, viz:

MAURICE Q. WADDELL, President.
ALFRED BROWER, } Vice Presidents.
WALTER A. HUSKE, }
HUGH LEACH, } Secretaries.
ROBERT FAUCETT, }

The report of the Committee was concurred in, and the President conducted to the Chair, from whence he made his acknowledgments and stated the object of the Convention in a brief but satisfactory manner.

Mr. Stedman, of Chatham, then moved that the President appoint a Committee of one from each County represented, to select a suitable person as the Elector for this District. The motion was adopted, and the President appointed Mr. Stedman of Chatham, Mr. Huske of Cumberland, Mr. Tomlinson of Randolph, and Dr. McRae of Moore.

The Convention then adjourned until 8 o'clock this Evening.

Evening Session.

The Convention met in accordance with the adjournment.

Mr. Huske, from the Committee appointed to select an Elector, reported the name of JOHN WINSLOW, Esq. of Cumberland County, and accompanied the report with a short but neat and appropriate speech. The report of the Committee was then agreed to *nem. con.*

On motion, the President appointed Messrs. Huske, Stedman and Bruce, a Committee to correspond with Mr. Winslow, inform him of his appointment, and request his acceptance.

On motion of Mr. Haughton, the President was requested to appoint three sub-Electors for each County in the District.

The President, pursuant thereto, made the following selections, viz:

For Chatham.—William Albright, Wm. Stedman, Jones H. Headen.

For Randolph.—Wm. J. Long, Jona. Worth, H. B. Elliott.

For Cumberland.—Wm. H. Haigh, David McNeill, Wm. S. Mauns.

For Moore.—Dr. H. Turner, Angus R. Kelly, Dr. John A. Chalmers.

For Montgomery.—Dr. J. H. Montgomery, Hon. Edmund Deberry, Thos. Pemberton.

For Stanly.—D. G. A. Palmer, Francis Locke, J. M. McCorkle.

On motion of Mr. Brower, of Randolph, it was ordered that the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Register, N. C. Argus, and Randolph Herald.

The thanks of the Convention were unanimously tendered to the officers, for the satisfactory manner with which they had discharged their duties.

There being no further business before the Convention it adjourned *sine die.*

M. Q. WADDELL, *President.*
ALFRED BROWER, } *Vice Pres'ts.*
W. A. HUSKE, }
HUGH LEACH, } *Secretaries.*
ROBERT FAUCETT, }

The above Committee to inform Mr. Winslow of his nomination, addressed him a note on the 25th ult., to which they have received the following reply:—

Fayetteville, July 28, 1848.

Gentlemen: Your communication of the 25th inst., informing me that I had been unanimously chosen as the Whig Elector for the 6th Electoral District by the late Convention at Carthage, was this day received. I am not insensible to the honor thus conferred on me, and I assure you that it is properly appreciated.

You are pleased to say that the Convention believed "that the cause of the Whig party and Gen. Taylor would be ably advocated" by me.

In accepting the appointment, I can only promise you my best efforts for the cause—efforts which, if not characterised by "ability," shall have at least the merit of a bold and fearless advocacy of principles, and a hearty zeal in their maintenance.

At present, as you are aware, I am confined to the house in consequence of severe and protracted indisposition; but I trust the period will be brief ere I shall have strength to "fling to the breeze" our glorious standard, on whose ample folds are inscribed the names of Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore. But whether my feeble voice be heard or not in the contest, a contest involving such grave and momentous principles—a contest "big with the fate" of the Republic—the cause will not suffer.

The Convention have associated with me able coadjutors, "good men and true,"—gentlemen whose acknowledged talents—whose zeal in the cause and eloquence in its prosecution, give the assurance of a triumphant campaign.

For the manner in which you have discharged your duty, accept my thanks, and with them for yourselves individually, the expression of my sincere regard.

Very respectfully,
your fellow citizen,
J. WINSLOW.

To Dr. S. C. Bruce, W. Stedman, Esq., W. A. Huske, Esq.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Richmond County, July 25, 1848.

My dear Sir: On yesterday the two Electoral candidates in this District, Messrs. Ashe and Davis, addressed the people of this county at Rockingham. Notwithstanding it had been announced in several papers that they would do so at that time, the fact was not generally known, and hence but few persons came to hear them. It was the first time either of the gentlemen had ever been in our county, and one of them, Mr. Davis, was entirely unknown, personally or by reputation.

They commenced the discharge of their mission about 12 o'clock,—Mr. Davis leading off. He spoke about thirty-five minutes, in a clear, distinct voice, and with much fluency and earnestness, setting forth the claims of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency, on account of his spotless reputation as a gentleman; his clear and discriminating judgment upon all matters to which his attention may be called; his unparalleled victories in the late unhappy war with Mexico; the great and essential conservatism of his political opinions, and his sincere devotion to the Constitution and Laws of his country. He contrasted his plain, practical character; his honesty and boldness in the avowal of his sentiments; his modesty and his energy, with the calculating and interested policy of his opponent; with his Janus-facedness upon the great question of Southern interests; with his ultraisms upon several important questions connected with the foreign policy of the country; with his Utopian schemes for our National aggrandizement, and with his ruinous systems of experimental philosophy upon the constitution and the capacities of the country. He acquitted himself well, and left a decided conviction upon the minds of his hearers, that it was rare indeed to find "so young a body with so old a head." We were pleased with him, and will be glad to welcome him at any time amongst us.

Mr. Ashe replied for about the same length of time. He spoke highly of Gen. Taylor as a military man, and acknowledged the claims he had upon the affections of his countrymen; but did not regard him as qualified to discharge the duties of President. He defended Gen. Cass from the attack of the Whigs about his views upon the Wilmot Proviso; alleged that the testimony of Mr. Miller of the Senate, and Mr. Rathbun of the *Burnt Barn*, was inadmissible upon the *legal plea of interest* in the witnesses, and that this was all the evidence going to show his *sudden change*.—He spoke of the Democratic platform; the *secret session* of the Whig Convention; the want of resolutions setting forth their views. He regarded Mr. Fillmore as an abolitionist, and spoke of his connection with the Atherton resolutions as conclusive upon that subject; thought that the South had cause to fear him, &c. He lauded Gen. Butler as a hero and a statesman, and wound up by stating that his friend Davis had not told the people who were candidates for Governor. (Mr. D. replied, *sotto voce*, that the Whigs knew without telling.) He entered into an argument to prove that Free Suffrage was the very essence of Democracy, and ought to be adopted. He stated, that under the operation of the present system, a Senator getting 400 votes would counteract the vote of a Commoner with 800 votes; without reflecting, I suppose, that half of the Commons votes would be cast for Senator.

Mr. D. rejoined for about ten minutes, commenting upon the Atherton resolutions, denying that Gen. Taylor was for an abrogation of the Veto power, and quoted from his Allison letter showing that he desired its use in "cases of clear violation of the Constitution and in cases of manifest hastiness of legislation." He replied to Mr. A's views of the Suffrage question, and gave only his own opinions. He stated that it was not so great a humbug after all, when fully considered; that good philosophy said 'let well enough alone,' &c.

Here the discussion ended—both gentlemen acting with refined courtesy and speaking with gentlemanly moderation. They are highly regarded by our citizens, and will be well received, either in a political or private character.

Yours, &c. PALO ALTO.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

DEATH OF WESTON R. GALES, ESQ.

Our community was stunned by a Telegraphic despatch, from Petersburg, Va., on Sunday morning last, announcing the sudden death of the Editor of this Paper. He had been at Old Point Comfort near two weeks, somewhat indisposed, but not supposed to be in imminent danger. He arrived at Petersburg on Saturday evening, and being unable to travel further, he in a few hours sunk into the arms of the Great Destroyer!

Mr. G. was 45 years of age.

The shock which startled our citizens has now subsided into a gentle, but heart-felt sorrow. His kindness of heart, his extreme liberality in feeling and action, his abandonment of self for the good of others, is on every tongue. A nobler and kindlier spirit never breathed, than that which animated our departed friend, and at whose loss *our* heart is wrung with the most sincere grief.

The following are the Proceedings of a large meeting of the citizens of Raleigh, held on Monday morning, which express, but by no means magnify his peculiar virtues:

At a meeting of the citizens of Raleigh, who heard with painful emotions of heart, the death of Weston R. Gales, Esq., one of our most estimable fellow-citizens, who departed this life at Petersburg, on the morning of the 23d inst., on motion of the Hon. James Iredell, Wm. D. Haywood, Esq., Intendant of the City, was called to the Chair, and Benj. B. Smith was appointed Secretary.

H. W. Husted, Esq., then introduced the subjoined Resolutions, as expressive of the sense of the meeting, and which, on motion of D. K. McRae, Esq., who sustained them in some feeling and suitable remarks, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, to take suddenly from among us, our fellow-citizen and friend, Weston R. Gales, Esq., a man who has long been eminently distinguished, as well for his public services, as for the virtue which adorned his life, and endeared him to the community.

It is Resolved, That in the death of Weston R. Gales, the City of Raleigh has lost one whose public *spirit*, and public *acts*, have long marked him as one of its brightest ornaments.

Resolved, That the poor and distressed of this City, may bitterly deplore the loss of one, whose impulsive generosity and beneficent acts for their relief, knew no bounds short of his absolute inability to relieve. His heart was always kind; his hand always "open as day, to melting charity."

Resolved, That as friends of the deceased, we know not where to find his equal, in those mild and manly virtues so effectual in winning hearts to friendship. His friends were many and devoted: we believe he had no enemies.

Resolved, That his family may well grieve for the loss of its Head. Few ever had such a father and husband or master. God only can heal the wound.

Resolved, That we will receive his body, on its arrival at the Depot in this City, and attend it to its place of rest.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be furnished to the family of the deceased.

On motion of Col. W. H. H. Tucker, it was

Resolved, That the Merchants be requested to close their doors during the Funeral Services.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

W. D. HAYWOOD, Ch'n'n.
B. B. Smith, Secretary.

His remains arrived at the Depot in this City, about half-past 1, P. M., on Monday, attended by his broken-hearted Wife (and a few friends,) who had gone too late to close his eyes, and were immediately conveyed to their last resting place, attended by hundreds of our citizens, where the Funeral service of the Episcopal church was read by Rev. Dr. Mason. The Merchants closed their doors, and the whole City seemed veiled in sadness.

The Press has lost an able Editor; the Poor a friend who *never* refused an application to his heart, or his purse; the City one of her worthiest sons, and his family—Ah! who can tell the depth of *their* sorrows! We commend them to God Almighty. May He temper the wind to these shorn lambs!

THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

In the general grief which pervades this community, in which *we* have a full share, we have hardly now the heart to speak of the future, with regard to the Register. It was first established in 1799, by the venerable Father of the late Editor, and has been in the Editorial charge of Father and Son, from that day to this. And the writer of this, who has been since 1829 (with a short interval) connected with the Office, as Apprentice and Foreman, knows that it was the wish of the heart of Weston R. Gales, that it should for many years yet, be an heir-loom of the family—and his intention has been, to associate with him his Son, Seaton Gales, who graduated at Chapel Hill, at the last Commencement, with the highest honors. He will, we doubt not, assisted by some more experienced friend, continue the Register upon the old platform.

Mr. Seaton Gales is now absent on a visit to the North, and it may not be wrong or indelicate for a friend to say here, of him, that he possesses talent of the first order, and a taste for the profession for which his lamented Father designed him. Until he returns to speak for himself, and until some permanent arrangement is made, the Register will remain in charge with the same person with whom it was left by the late Editor, on his departure from this City. All Communications addressed to the Editor of the Register, will be promptly attended to, as usual.

The Petersburg Intelligencer contains a very handsome tribute to the public and private worth of Mr. Gales, truly characterizing his as "one of the noblest hearts that ever beat in mortal breast."

"The deceased, (the Intelligencer adds,) was well known to our citizens, generally, by character, as the able Editor of a leading Whig Journal, but whilst that fact doubtless quickened the zealous action of the members of that party, to whose service he had devoted his talents, in paying just respect to his memory, we take great pleasure in stating that very many of those who had differed from the politician, pressed forward with equal readiness to do honor to the virtues of the worthy and estimable man, the generous qualities of the finished gentleman. On Sunday afternoon, in the presence of a crowd of sorrowing and sympathising attendants, the newly made widow and the remains of her late lamented husband, under the charge of a Committee, composed of some of our most respectable citizens, took their departure on the cars from Petersburg to Raleigh, the city in which Mr. Gales had long resided, equally beloved and respected.

"His death will be sincerely lamented by his many friends and admirers in the Old North State which has to mourn the loss of one of her most highly gifted sons. The Whig party of North Carolina has to bewail the extinction of the bright light that, with steady beam and never failing ray, so long cheered them in their course. Nor will regret for his untimely decease be confined to the limits of his State. The Whig party, throughout the country, will feel that they have lost a strong and faithful standard-bearer of their principles, whose abilities as a political leader were accompanied and set off by all the private virtues that ennoble human nature.

Large yield of Wheat.—The Petersburg Intelligencer mentions that a gentleman of Gaston, N. C., cleaned out and measured 61¾ bushels of Wheat, the produce of 2 bushels sown on 2 acres or a little less of land.

Crops.—The Wilmington Chronicle states that the crops, including Rice, in that part of the State, look very promising.

MR. TOOMBS OF GEORGIA.

The great speech of this gentleman, and a great speech it certainly is, occupies six columns of the National Intelligencer. Reports from Washington at the time of its delivery, represented it as one of the most effective of the session. He charges the opposition to Gen. Taylor to have arisen at Washington, with the President and his mercenaries. The Administration began by crippling his resources, hoping thereby to disable him from accomplishing any more brilliant triumphs; but it failed. The President then turned military critic, and censured the capitulation of Monterey. The public and Gen. Taylor received the censure with contempt. He then charged him with giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy in the Gaines letter. A shout of scorn and indignation burst from the national heart, which made the calumniator tremble in his palace. He then determined to supersede him with another gallant soldier whom his petty jealousy had kept out of the field, with the treacherous intention eventually to supersede both, under contract with a distinguished Senator of his own party. He was defeated by the integrity and firmness of the Senate. But he succeeded so far as to cause Gen. Taylor to be stripped of his forces in the very face of his favorite Major General, Santa Anna, at the head of twenty thousand of the best troops Mexico ever brought into the field. To all appearances, Gen'l Taylor with his little band of four thousand volunteers was ruined, and the Official Organ predicted his inglorious retreat to Monterey. "The wish was father to the thought." But for forty years he had never turned his back on an enemy. The nation knew him better than the Organ, and it stood mute with trembling anxiety, looking towards the Western frontier. The courier came; he had fought and won the unequal fight, and *made* one of the most brilliant pages in the history of the world. The nation was filled with gratitude and wild with joy; but to this day no gun has been fired at the Capitol, by order of the General Government, in honor of the victory of Buena Vista.

Richmond Whig.

Mr. McAllister of Georgia recently delivered a speech charging Mr. Fillmore with Abolitionism, and stated he heard Mr. Fillmore so avow himself in a speech which he delivered in the Park in 1844.

The Tribune says Mr. F. made only one speech in the Park in '44. It publishes the speech as it appeared then, and there is not one word about Abolitionism in it.—*Richmond Whig.*

THE FORMER CONTRACTOR for building a new Jail for the district of Marion having failed to enter into its preliminary arrangements, necessary to secure the performance of his contract, notice is hereby given that proposals, under seal, for building a JAIL for the district of Marion, according to the specifications herewith annexed, will be received by the subscriber until the first Monday in September next, at which time the said contract will be let to the lowest bidder.

Address C. D. EVANS, Marion C. H., S. C. Bidders will mark their proposals on the outside "Proposals for building Jail."

By order of the Board of Commissioners Public Buildings for Marion district.

C. D. EVANS,
Secretary of the Board.

Specifications for building a new Jail in the District of Marion, South Carolina, according to plans furnished.

DIMENSIONS.

The Building to be forty-six feet front (46 feet) by thirty-six on the sides. Whole height, including the cornice, thirty-two (32) feet. Rear projection to extend ten feet six inches (10 6) from the body of the house, to be fifteen (15) feet in width, carried up to the same height and finished in the same manner as the main building. The first story to be eight (8) feet in the clear; the second, ten (10), and the third, eight (8).

FOUNDATIONS.

To be two and half (2½) feet in depth, to be four (4) bricks wide at the base and racked up to two and half (2½) bricks at the surface; foundations of rear projection to be of the same depth and thickness.

WALLS

To be carried up for the first eighteen (18) inches two and half (2½) bricks in thickness, the remainder, as high as the cornice to be two (2) bricks. Pilasters to project four (4) inches from the face of the wall, with moulded brown stone caps, as shown on drawings. Cornice to project fifteen (15) inches, supported on blue stone flagging, not less than thirty-three (33) inches in length, bonded into the walls. The outer surface to be chiselled smooth and colored the same as the building itself. All the walls and foundations to be built of the best grey brick laid in mortar, compounded of one part best quick stone lime and four parts clean, sharp sand, thoroughly worked together. The exterior when finished, to be well rubbed on the face, so as to present no inequality, and colored and pencilled so as to imitate stone.

PARTITION WALLS

In basement forming the passage to be one and half (1½) bricks in thickness, the remainder nine (9) inches. Partition walls in second story forming the passage to be of five by six (5 x 6) scantling, placed sixteen (16) inches from centre to centre; the remainder four by four (4 x 4) sixteen inches centre to centre. Cells in third story to be formed of one and quarter (1¼) inch oak plank in three thicknesses, the first placed upright and the others inclined in contrary directions on each side of it, and fastened with wrought iron nails, two inches apart, both in a perpendicular and horizontal direction.

PLASTERING.

The walls and ceiling of the passage and the Jailor's room in the basement, all the walls, ceiling, partitions, &c., of the second story, the walls and ceiling in the passages, of third story, and also those of the rear projection to have two (2) good coats of plastering. The first coat of strong lime and sand and a full proportion of hair; the second coat to be hard finished. The remaining rooms in the basement story to be white-washed.

JOIST AND FLOORING BOARDS.

All the joist in the first, second and third stories to be three by twelve (3 x 12) laid twelve inches from centre to centre. Ceiling joist two and half by ten (2½ x 10) twelve inches centre to centre, to extend entirely across the breadth of the building. Wall plate (4 x 8) four by eight. The floor and ceiling joist of the third story contained within the cells to have iron bars three quarters of an inch in thickness and two inches in width, notched into them, so as to be level with joist and placed six inches apart, to be securely riveted at each crossing. The flooring boards to be two inches in thickness, and ceiling boards one and a half, made of sound well seasoned oak plank, planed, tongued and grooved. Floor boards of the first and second stories to be one and quarter inches in thickness, of the best quality hard pine, planed, tongued and grooved.

ROOF.

To be framed with two trusses, placed at the meeting of the angle rafters; trusses to have tie beams, four by twelve (4 x 12); king post four by six (4 x 6); principal rafters four by eight (4 x 8); braces three by four; purling three by six (3 x 6). To be framed with iron straps and bolts, one at the foot of the king post and each principal rafter. Such rafters to be three by five. The whole to be framed in a substantial and workmanlike manner, and of sound well seasoned timber, free from sap, and shakes. Covering to be of tin laid on in the most approved manner and given two coats of best roofing paint—roof boards to be one and a quarter inches thick of best quality hard pine well jointed.

WINDOWS.

All the windows in the first and second stories to have sills five inches and lintels (8) eight, and to be four inches wider than the opening in the brick work. Those in the third story to have sills five and lintels seven, extending entirely across the breadth of the walls, viz: eighteen inches, and projecting two inches in front, to have a sufficient number of holes drilled into them to receive the iron grating in front. The whole to be of finely wrought and rubbed grey granite. The windows in the rear projection to have an iron grating similar to those of the third story. All the windows in the second story to have Venetian blinds hung on the inside. Those in the first story to have panel shutters with proper fastenings.

DOORS.

All the doors of the first story to be of best quality hard pine, with bead and flush panel on back and raised panel on the front. Four panels to each door.

In the second story, of good Northern pine, free from shakes, with sunk panels, moulded.

Third story cell doors to be two feet wide and six feet high, made of iron bars, three-quarters of an inch thick and two inches wide, and crossed by bars one-half inch thick and two inches wide, to be placed four (4) inches apart and securely riveted at the crossings; to be hung with strap hinges and fastenings on the outside. Three interior doors, three feet wide and six and half feet high, opening from each story into the rear projection, made of iron bars three quarters of an inch thick and two and half inches wide, four inches apart, with strap hinges and fastenings complete. On the second story a panel door opening inside, the iron door being hung on the back next the stair-way.

STAIRWAYS.

A family stairway to be built leading up to the second story, of sound, well seasoned hard pine. Brackets two and half inches thick, treads and risers one and half inches, with moulded nosings. The risers to be (7½) seven and half inches wide and tread not less than twelve (12) inches.—Hand-rail of mahogany.

A prisoner's stairway to be built in the rear projection, leading up to the third story, with brackets and risers of hard pine, and treads of one and half inch oak plank, well seasoned. To have turned balusters of hard pine and a hand-rail of oak. The whole to be built of the most substantial and durable materials, and in the best and most workmanlike manner.

GRATINGS.

Third story and rear projection window gratings to have iron bars one and quarter inch square and sinking two inches into both sill and lintel, there to be well secured with lead and placed three inches apart. Cross bars to be two and three quarter inches wide, with openings for receiving the perpendicular bars, to be sufficiently long to run six inches into the wall on each side, and placed eight (8) inches apart.

PAINTING AND GLAZING.

All the exterior and interior wood work, except the flooring and shelves and front door, to have three (3) coats oil paint of such colors as shall be directed, front door to be grained in imitation of oak. All the iron doors, windows, &c., to have three (3) coats oil paint. All the windows to be glazed with the best American glass. First and second stories eighteen lights of ten by twelve glass. Third story to have half windows.

All labor and materials to be furnished by the contractor, and the building to be entire and complete before it shall be received by the Building Committee. The work to be done in a workmanlike manner and subject to the inspection of the Building Committee, who shall have power to reject all work and materials which may not be in conformity with the plans and specifications.

EXTRAS AND ALTERATIONS.

If, in the course of building, any alterations in the plans and specifications be required, either by adding to or taking off, such alterations and their equivalent price shall be agreed upon in writing between the contractor and the Building Committee. The contractor is required to give two or more securities for the due performance of his contract, to be bound each in the penal sum of $———

July 20, 1848. 26-3w

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—This is one of the very few patent medicines of the day which we can recommend with confidence to all who are afflicted with Coughs, Colds, or Consumption, or who are predisposed to the latter complaint. It has been used with considerable advantage by many families in town, and in a few stubborn cases has produced highly beneficial effects.—Rochester Daily Adv.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

DR. SWAYNE'S

Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

Read the following letter from Mr. Wm. Shaw, a respectable Druggist in Wilmington, N. C., a gentleman of undoubted veracity, in whose word the most implicit confidence may be placed, another proof of the superiority of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, in curing Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Spitting Blood, and all diseases of the Lungs and Breast.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 5, 1846.

Dr. Swayne—Dear Sir: You will please send me twelve dozen, or more, as you see fit, of your Syrup of Wild Cherry. From sales of to-day, I have but a half dozen on hand: the sales are rapidly increasing, and will, I have no doubt, continue to do so. An acquaintance of mine called a few days ago to say he would give me a certificate of its good effects. He is from the country, and a minister in the Methodist Church. Shortly after obtaining the agency, I prevailed upon him to try a bottle, though I doubted whether any benefit would be derived, for he, as well as myself, thought his case was confirmed Consumption; in fact every symptom was indicative.—Shortly after, he wrote to me to send him four or five bottles more. He came to town last week. I will quote his own language: "Sir," said he, "I am a new man, and I consider it a duty I owe to the public, to tell what Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry has done for me." I will publish his certificate, and as he is generally known all over our section, I expect good results from it. With every feeling of respect, yours truly,

WM. SHAW.

Letters such as the above are daily received from all parts of the country, but we publish this as one of the many proofs of its efficacy. Avoid all preparations purporting to contain Wild Cherry, except that bearing the written signature of Dr. Swayne, as they are most likely quite destitute of the article from which they borrow a name.

The original and only genuine article is only prepared by Dr. Swayne, N. W. corner of Eighth and Race sts., Philadelphia.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1848.

FOR GOVERNOR,

CHARLES MANLY, OF WAKE.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

"The hearts of the people must be prepared for WAR."—Lewis Cass, in the Senate of the United States.

"I look upon WAR at all times and under all circumstances as a National calamity, *to be avoided if compatible with National honor."—Zachary Taylor, in his Allison letter.*

"I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party projects to build up, no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but my country."—Zachary Taylor, in same letter.

"I disavow, most unequivocally, now and forever, any desire on my part to interfere with the rights, or what is termed the property of the citizens of other States."—Speech of Millard Fillmore, House of Representatives, 1835.

"We might swallow the whole of Mexico without being hurt by it."—Lewis Cass, in the Senate of the United States.

TAYLOR CLUB.

The Regular Meeting of the TAYLOR CLUB will be held To-morrow Evening, at the Town Hall. A full attendance is desirable.

The close of the Campaign.—Messrs. Manly and Reid are to speak this day at Shallow Ford, on Haw River, Orange. We have seen no appointment for to-morrow, and presume that this day's discussion will close the arduous campaign of the Candidates. All the notices which we have seen in our exchange papers of debates in different parts, award to both gentlemen great credit for courtesy and candor. Their own bearing as gentlemen has prevented the occurrence of any violent or intemperate conduct on the part of their respective friends, and it has thus happened that one of the strongest objections to the Canvass has been disarmed of its force.

The Whigs everywhere have been delighted with Mr. Manly, and we confidently anticipate his election by the Whig majority. If Reid gains a few votes here and there on account of his humbug, it is certain that he will lose others for the same cause. We hope that in the worst view of it the gains for Manly will balance the losses. A few days will tell the story.

The Election.—We shall feel under obligations to our friends in the different Counties for the earliest possible accurate returns of the ensuing Election.

DEFEAT OF THE COMPROMISE BILL!

This bill passed the Senate on Thursday morning, by a vote of 33 to 22; but, in the House it was laid on the table, (rejected,) by 112 to 77. See Congress proceedings.

It will be seen that the vote in the Senate was neither a sectional nor a political one—4 Senators from Slave States and 18 from Free States voting against it, whilst 23 Senators from Slave States and 10 from Free States, voted for it. And 9 Locofocos, 12 Whigs, and 1 Independent, voted against it; and 26 Locos and 7 Whigs voted for it. Mr. Westcott of Florida avowed his opposition to the bill, but yet he voted for it, because he would not vote with Messrs. Hale and Dix, who were also opposed to it! Mr. Foote also declared that his judgment was against the bill; but he voted for it. He charged Mr. Calhoun with being the author of the Wilmot Proviso.

The reasons for Mr. Badger's vote against the bill are thus stated by the Reporter for the N. Y. Express. Entertaining such a conviction of the effect of the bill, he could not do otherwise than vote against it:—

"Mr. Badger of N. C. spoke against the Bill, upon the ground that as there was no slavery in California and New Mexico, and as slavery was a municipal institution, the institution itself was prohibited by this proposed law. It could exist only by the enactment of the people, and he would not vote for its prohibition."

The National Intelligencer says,—

What is singular in regard to the measure, we believe that it received votes on both sides which were given with reluctance, but given in the spirit which has hitherto steered our country safely through many trying and menacing periods—the spirit of concession and harmony.

The Union has a ridiculous story, which appears also in the Charleston Mercury, that the Whigs had held a caucus, either on Saturday or Sunday, and had resolved that the bill should not pass, "under a deliberate calculation that its immediate settlement would operate against the election of Gen. Taylor." This most infamous assertion goes upon the presumption that the Whig members of Congress are both knaves and fools. Knaves, to adopt a corrupt principle of action; and fools, to avow it. The story is evidently a shallow invention of the enemy.

Whig Electors.—It will be seen, from the proceedings of our District Convention, in another column, that John Winslow, Esq. of this town has been selected as the Whig Candidate for Elector in this District, with a number of Assistant Electors for each county, for a list of which, see Proceedings; appended to which will be found Mr. Winslow's letter of acceptance.

In the Beaufort District, the Hon. Edward Stanly is the Elector.

The following is the Ticket, as far as agreed on:—

District No. 1. Hon. Kenneth Rayner.
2. Hon. Edward Stanly.
3. Henry W. Miller, Esq.
4. Hon. Wm. H. Washington.
5. George Davis, Esq.
6. John Winslow, Esq.
7. John Kerr, Esq.
8.
9.
10.
11. John Baxter, Esq.

Brevet Major Theophilus H. Holmes, of the Army, arrived here on Wednesday night last, from Mexico, and departed, with his family, on Sunday morning, for St. Louis, Missouri, at which place he is posted. Major Holmes is a son of our former Governor Holmes, of Sampson county, and was with the army, (with a short interval,) from its march from Corpus Christi to the close of the war. He received his brevet for gallantry at Monterey.

Vast numbers of officers and men are almost daily announced as arriving at New Orleans.

Bishop Ives.—The many friends of this distinguished Prelate will be glad to learn, that a letter has been received from him, by a gentleman of this place, in which the gratifying assurance is given that he is gradually getting better under the effect of sea-bathing, and hopes to be able to return to his duties in this Diocese in the course of a month.

Melancholy Casualty.—A son of Mr. Henry New, of this place, was drowned on Sunday last, whilst bathing in a mill pond in this vicinity. He was about 13 years of age.

GEN. TAYLOR'S ACCEPTANCE.

The following letters are to the point. They are brief and emphatic, and Gen. Taylor's will be a sore disappointment to those Locofocos who had calculated on his refusal to accept the nomination of the Whig Convention:

[From the *New Orleans Commercial Bulletin.*]

In consequence of the delay which has attended the receipt of Gov. Morehead's letter, and the general anxiety that is felt on the subject, the following correspondence is laid before the public, in anticipation of its official publication.

The letter to Gov. Morehead, went forward by the mail of the 18th and will therefore probably appear at the North, before this reaches there.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 1848.

GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR—Dear Sir: At a Convention of the Whigs of the United States, held in this city on the 7th inst., and continued from day to day until the 9th, you were nominated as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, at the ensuing Presidential election.

By a resolution of said Convention, it was made the duty of their President to communicate to you, the result of their deliberations, and to request your acceptance of the nomination.

In obedience to said resolve, I, as the organ therein designated, have the honor to make to you the foregoing communication, and to ask your acceptance of the nomination.

Permit me, dear sir, to indulge the hope that he who never shrinks from any responsibility, nor fails to discharge any duty assigned him by his Government, will not now refuse the enthusiastic call of his countrymen.

I am, dear sir,
with sentiments of very high regard,
your most obedient servant,
J. M. MOREHEAD,
President of the Whig National Convention

BATON ROUGE, LA., July 15th, 1848.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your communication of June 10th, announcing that the Whig Convention, which assembled at Philadelphia on the 7th of that month, and of which you were the presiding officer, has nominated me for the office of President of the United States.

Looking to the composition of the Convention, and its numerous and patriotic constituency, I feel deeply grateful for the honor bestowed upon me, and for the distinguished confidence implied in my nomination by it, to the highest office in the gift of the American people.

I cordially accept the nomination, but with a sincere distrust of my fitness to fulfill the duties of an office, which demands for its exercise the most exalted abilities and patriotism, and which has been rendered illustrious by the greatest names in our history. But should the selection of the Whig Convention be confirmed by the people, I shall endeavor to discharge the new duties then devolving upon me so as to meet the just expectations of my fellow-citizens, and preserve undiminished, the prosperity and reputation of our common country.

I have the honor to remain,
With the highest respect,
Your most obedient servant.
Z. TAYLOR.

To the Hon. J. M. MOREHEAD,
Greensboro', Guilford Co., North-Carolina.

LETTER FROM GOV. MOREHEAD—GENERAL TAYLOR—LETTER FROM MR. FILLMORE ACCEPTING THE PHILADELPHIA NOMINATIONS.

We copy the following from the National Intelligencer of the 25th:—

GREENSBORO', (N. C.) July 17, 1848.

On the next day after the adjournment of the Whig National Convention, I addressed communications to Gen. TAYLOR and Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE, apprizing them of the nominations made by the Convention.

Having received no reply from either of the gentlemen, on the last of June I addressed them again, and enclosed to each a copy of my communication of the 10th of June, forwarded from Philadelphia.

On the 3d instant I received Mr. Fillmore's answer of 17th June; and, as I have been daily expecting a reply from Gen. Taylor, I have withheld the publication of Mr. Fillmore's letter until this time, with the hope that I ought be able to lay the answers of both these gentlemen before the public at the same time.

I see, from a New Orleans paper, that up to the 1st instant Gen. Taylor had received no communication from me, and having received none from him up to this time, I do not feel myself at liberty longer to withhold the publication of Mr. Fillmore's letter. I therefore enclose copies of our correspondence, with the request that you publish them in your paper.

I have the honor to be, with very high regard, your obedient servant,
J. M. MOREHEAD.

P. S.—I this day addressed three other communications to Gen. Taylor, containing copies of my letter of the 10th of June, from Philadelphia—one through [illegible] and the other two through [illegible]. Hoping that some one may reach him, I shall avail myself of the earliest opportunity to lay before the public any communication I may receive from him.

LETTER TO MR. FILLMORE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 1848.

DEAR SIR:—At a Convention of the Whigs of the United States, assembled in this city on the 7th inst., and continued by adjournment until the 9th, Gen'l ZACHARY TAYLOR, of Louisiana, was nominated as a candidate for the Presidency, and you were nominated as a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States, at the next ensuing Presidential election.

By a resolution of said Convention it was made my duty to communicate to you the result of their deliberations, and to request your acceptance of the nomination.

I have the honor to be, dear sir, your most obedient servant,
J. M. MOREHEAD,
President of the Whig National Convention.
Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE.

MR. FILLMORE'S REPLY.

ALBANY, (N. Y.) June 17, 1848.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, by which I am notified that at the late Whig Convention held at Philadelphia, Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR was nominated for President, and myself for Vice President, and requesting my acceptance of the nomination.

The honor of being thus presented by the distinguished representatives of the Whig party of the Union, for the second office in the gift of the people—an honor as unexpected as it was unsolicited—could not fail to awaken in a grateful heart, emotions which, while they cannot be suppressed, find no appropriate language for utterance.

Fully persuaded that the cause in which we are enlisted is the cause of our country; that our chief object is to secure its peace, preserve its honor, and advance its prosperity; and feeling, moreover, a confident assurance that, in Gen. Taylor, (whose name is presented for the first office,) I shall always find a firm and consistent Whig, a safe guide, and an honest man. I cannot hesitate to assume any position which my friends may assign me.

Distrusting, as I well may, my ability to discharge satisfactorily, the duties of that high office; but feeling that, in case of my election, I may with safety repose upon the friendly aid of my fellow Whigs, and that efforts guided by honest intentions will always be charitably judged, I accept the nomination so generously tendered; and I do this the more cheerfully, as I am willing, for such a cause and with such a man, to take my chances of success or defeat as the electors, the final arbiters of our fate, shall, in their wisdom, judge best for the interests of our common country.

Please accept the assurance of my high regard and esteem, and permit me to subscribe myself your friend and fellow-citizen,
MILLARD FILLMORE.
Hon. J. M. MOREHEAD.

Above is an answer to one of the four letters addressed to the General by Gov. Morehead. One other of the four is satisfactorily accounted for, as follows: A letter from Baton Rouge, to the Picayune, says,—

"You will scarcely believe that *more than fifty letters* will often arrive at one mail, yet this is often the case. In fact a sufficient number of letters arrive to occupy his whole time, if he should undertake to read them all. But the evil does not stop here; it appears that there are individuals, who either from obtusity of intellect or from a vicious heart, will enclose to Gen. Taylor scraps of newspapers, often containing articles reflecting upon his politics, or asking him impertinent questions, or inquiring after matters and things that he can know nothing of. Under these circumstances, he has for some time past refused to take from the office any letter not postpaid, or not directed in a hand he recognized, and the consequence is that a great number of letters collected here were on the 1st of July forwarded to Washington."

Soon after these refused letters were received in Washington, the following letter was received by the Auditor of the Post Office Department:—

POST OFFICE, BATON ROUGE, (LA.)
July 8, 1848.

Dear Sir: In the quarterly return from this office for the quarter ending 30th June, 1848, there are two bundles of *refused* letters. The majority of them are for Gen. Z. Taylor. The General's postage has amounted to so much of late that he has been constrained to refuse many of the less important communications that come to him. The letters in question were hastily examined, as he did not expect them to be sent off under three months. He now finds that some of them are of importance to him, and desires them returned, which please do as early as possible, and oblige your very obedient servant,
GEORGE A. PIKE, P. M.

The Intelligencer says:—The Letters referred to, and among them one recognised as being in the hand-writing of Governor Morehead, have been returned, unopened, to the Postmaster at Baton Rouge, to be delivered to Gen. Taylor.

Perhaps we may yet hear of the fate of the other two letters.

P. S. The mystery is not yet solved. The Union says that the letters supposed to be in the handwriting of Gov. Morehead, are postmarked the 7th and 9th of June. Gov. Morehead says he wrote his first letter on the 10th of June. These of the 7th and 9th, therefore, which were returned to Washington, could not be Gov. Morehead's. It is said by others, that the letter thus attributed to Gov. Morehead, is a large one, apparently containing a newspaper. It is certainly very improbable that Gov. Morehead would enclose a newspaper, or any thing else, in his letter.

The Locofoco papers affect to be very indignant at the supposition that Gov. Morehead's letters had been pilfered by a dishonest Postmaster. But they should bear in mind that they commenced the game of imputations, by supposing that Gov. Morehead, for a sinister purpose, had not written at all, or if he had, that Gen. Taylor intended, for a like purpose, to be *Mum.*

GEN TAYLOR AND THE N. C. VOLUNTEERS.—We find the following in the Wilmington Journal:—

PETERSBURG, July 24, 1848.

I do hereby certify that the language attributed to Gen. Taylor in a Communication that appeared in the Wilmington N. C. Journal of the 21st inst., to wit, "that the officers of the N. C. Regiment ought to be dishonerably discharged and the privates shot" &c., was uttered by him in my presence, and in fact addressed to myself.

JO. S. PENDER,
(Signed.) Of the Edgecombe Company, N. C. Volunteers.

There is a question of veracity here, for Gen. Taylor has positively denied that he said what is here represented; and we take it that as between Gen. Taylor and Jo. S. Pender, the latter will suffer some. We think it very possible that Mr. Pender has not told the whole truth. Gen. Taylor doubtless said that Lieut. Jo. S. Pender and Lieut. Singeltary ought to be dishonorably discharged, (as they *were* dishonorably discharged,) and that the privates who were guilty of mutiny ought to be shot. But as for Gen. Taylor's declaring that *all* the officers ought to be dishonoraby discharged, and *all* the privates shot,—for Mr. Pender makes no exception,—the thing is preposterous—Gen. Taylor is not such a bloody minded man as that, and no man, Whig or Loco, will believe that he is, Jo. S. Pender to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.—Six companies of the Regiment, viz: C, D, F, H, I, and K, arrived at Smithville on the 24th ult. on the Barque Yarmouth. They were accompanied by Col. Paine.

Two Companies, G, and B, arrived at Old Point, Va. on the 22d, in the brig Tally-Ho, from Brazos, accompanied by Major Stokes, Captains Henry and Singleton, and Lieuts. Masten, Stubblefield, Daniel and Webb; with Capt. R. J. Mitchell, Asst. Qr. Master, and Capt. S. P. Tipton, of Co. H.

The two remaining companies, A and E, also arrived at Old Point on the same day, in the Herione from Brazos, accompanied by Lieut. Colonel Fagg, Capts. Duggan and Buck, Lieuts. McCartoll, Bullock and Pitt, and Surgeon Cobb.

These would all be detained several days at the places of arrival, to be paid off and discharged.

It was in contemplation to give the first named six companies a public entertainment at Wilmington. Our Company, and perhaps some others, may be expected here the last of this week.

The Wilmington Rail Road Company has offered to transport such of the Volunteers as may travel that road, at half price; and the Raleigh and Gaston Road offers them a free passage.

MEXICO.—The news from Mexico is of startling importance. It is quite possible that our war may be renewed. See the accounts.

This morning's mail brought two days later news from the capital—to the 14th ult. Both sides claim the victory in the battles between Paredes and Bustamente; but the Picayune says it is manifest from the accounts that Bustemente had the worst of it, and his troops were deserting to Paredes, and dispersing.

"The Whig papers are endeavoring to make some capital out of the large amount of money which he, Gen. Cass, has received from the Treasury of the U States for his public services during the last forty years. In the first place, this is but a little, mean trick, in partizan warfare, which will receive its due weight at the hands of the intelligent people of the United States. In the second place, we here at once, and boldly, assert, and at the same time defy contradiction of the assertion, that Gen. Cass has never received one cent to which he was not entitled by law.
Wilmington Journal.

We don't intend, at present, to make the contradiction thus defied, but we will be much obliged if the Journal will show us the "law" which authorized the payment of the $60,000 of Extras to Gen. Cass? The Richmond Whig, on the contrary, says that it has, and will publish, the documents showing, that as far back as 1814, Cass was begging for Extras, and the Executive replied that his plan for paying himself was *contrary to law and to usage!* We think, that the littleness, and meanness, and trickery, of this affair, are not in those who would guard the Treasury, but in those who thrust their hands into it so deeply.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT CONVENTION AT PITTSBOROUGH.—We are requested to correct an error in the published account of the Proceedings of the late Convention at Pittsborough. The error was in stating that the adjourned Convention was to be held at the same place on the 8th inst. It should have been the 18th inst., on which day, we are informed, it will meet.

FINE PEACHES.—We received from Messrs. Lindley, of Chatham county, a few days ago, some very fine Peaches,—much the best we have seen this year,—from their extensive Nursery. We are glad to find that they, and Mr. Fentress, of Randolph, and Mr. Mock of Davidson, are scattering their choice fruit trees over the State. The price at which they sell them is so low, and the quality of the fruit so superior, that no one ought to hesitate to cultivate them.

One of Mr. Cass' admirers calls him a great Michi-gander! Another says that he gallantly surrendered to the British in the war of 1812!
Louisville Journal.

The Boston Trumpet says that the rules for editing a paper are—1. Mean something. 2. Tell it as briefly as possible.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

Cotton advanced—Another Plot in Paris—effectually put down, and the Leaders arrested!

The new Steamer Europa arrived at Boston on Thursday last, in less than 12 days from Liverpool. Her accounts are to the 15th ult.

France.—The government has discovered all the details of a plot for a desperate struggle of the defeated insurgents, which was fixed for the 14th, and for which arrangements had been in progress for a fortnight. They have arrested many of the leaders, and seized a large quantity of concealed arms. Evidence is said to have been obtained implicating some members of the late Provisional government in the insurrection, and an attempt will be made to have them prosecuted. Telegraphic accounts of the 15th state that great anxiety and apprehension existed in Paris. The political prisoners had been removed from Paris, preparatory to their embarkation to the Provinces. The removal was attended by great military demonstrations, to prevent any outbreak.

All sorts of reports prevail in Paris. One, that the schools were to be attacked, the children carried off and held as hostages. Another, that a general massacre of the members of the National Assembly was to be attempted. A third, that a portion of the city was to be blown up by means of powder placed in the sewers and excavations made for the purpose. A fourth, that a column of 40,000 workmen, without work, intend to march to the National Assembly, and demand peremptorily to be fed or to be shot.

Ireland.—This unhappy country was in the utmost excitement at the continued arrests for sedition. The crisis, it is said, is now fast approaching, and each party is girding itself for the conflict; and the Chartists in England were said to be arming. The Queen's visit to Ireland had been postponed.

The Cholera was raging in Moscow. On the 19th June, 327 cases, and 153 deaths occurred.

Cotton had avanced ⅛, was firm, and 51,330 bales sold in a week. Uplands 3 to 5¼d. No material change in other articles.

FREE SUFFRAGE.—A singular disclosure is made by a writer in the Register. He is a Locofoco, as the Register vouches, (very unnecessarily, by the way, as his article shows it beyond dispute.) This writer prepared an article against Mr. Reid's Free Suffrage humbug, and sent it to the Standard.—The Standard refused to publish it. The writer, naturally indignant, sent it to the Register, where it was published, and followed by a second. In this article in the last Register is the [illegible], the writer says,—

"On the 15th May last, immediately after Col. Reid's starting the new issue of Free Suffrage, the Editor of the N. C. Standard addressed to me a letter, apprising me of the fact, and requesting me to write some essays for his paper, to sustain Col. Reid in his new position, saying he knew I could do it '*ably.*' He likewise stated that he (the Editor of the Standard) had advised Col. Reid, as he passed through Raleigh on his way to Newbern, *not to start it.* That the conduct of the Editor may be properly appreciated, it is proper to add, that I have frequently had communications published by the Standard, and that I have been repeatedly solicited, publicly and privately by its Editor, to write for the paper. These are facts which the Editor of the Standard will not deny. Democrats of North Carolina, is this the sort of paper to which you are willing to look for truth? The system of freehold suffrage has existed from the first establishment of our independence, and was the work of as pure men as ever lived. Has this, all at once, become so foul a thing, that the Democratic press is to be closed against all attempt to defend it?"

The writer arrays very strong arguments against the humbug. But our object was only to call attention to the fact, that *the Editor of the Standard was opposed to Mr. Reid's starting the Free Suffrage issue!* Why was he opposed to it?—Either, because he deemed it wrong in itself, or, that he thought it would operate against Reid's election. And yet, we find him, with utter contempt for his own opinions and character, soliciting a brother Locofoco to write in favor of it, at the same time that he told him he himself was opposed to it! And not only that, but he himself commences writing in favor of it, and has written many columns in laudation of free suffrage, and in assertions that it was certain to be the means of Reid's election!

The character of the Standard, and of its party, are developed, as with a sun-beam, by this whole fraudulent humbug.

GEN. MCKAY, CONSISTENT.—After the rejection of the General Appropriation bill, Gen. McKay delivered a speech in which he is represented as being very indignant because the appropriation for the obstructions in Savannah river was put in the Civil Appropriation bill, where it had no business, and where it did not belong.

Mr. Hudson replied "that it did not belong to that gentleman to accuse others of putting inappropriate items in the civil and diplomatic bill, when he himself had, at the last Congress, endeavored to put the famous 'three million appropriation,' to pay to Mexico, in the civil and diplomatic bill.

"Mr. McKay denied that it was put in such bill. He said that it was passed in a bill by itself.

"Ah, yes, rejoined Mr. Hudson, it was so passed—but I charge that the Hon. gentleman strove in committee to put it into the civil and diplomatic bill—that he urged and advocated the step—that I can prove it by two honorable witnesses who will make oath to the fact—and I dare the gentleman from North Carolina to deny it!

"Mr. McKay was not going to tell secrets out of the committee!"

The House roared with merriment.

THE TWO LIVES OF CASS.—This matter is assuming a more serious aspect than we had given to it. It is actually asserted, in the most positive manner, that Gen. Cass himself was privy to the fraud! The charge was made a week or two ago by the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, the extent and accuracy of whose information of the under currents about the Capitol, has often astonished the public. After waiting a week for a denial of his charge, which no one ventured to make, he brought it forward again, saying,—

"I invoke the Whig press every where to aid me in spreading the fact, that the candidate of the Locofoco party was instrumental in the monstrous deception of circulating two sets of opinions for himself, on the most vital question of the age, and of endeavoring to mislead the people of the North and South at the same time, by pretending to be identified with their respective prejudices and interests. Again I challenge contradiction of this charge, and I pledge myself to furnish the authority to the public, upon which this statement is predicated, if denied in any responsible quarter. I repeat, and I wish to impress it strongly—for the importance of the occasion warrants the emphasis—that a Democratic member of the House of Representatives did declare in presence of several Whig Senators, on the day of the debate on which Mr. Mangum exposed the fraud in the two lives, that he had held an interview with Mr. Cass and represented to him the injury that would ensue from circulating in the Free States the sketch of his life containing the extract from the Nicholson letter, with the commentary of his biographer *against* the Wilmot proviso; at which Mr. Cass assured him it would be corrected. Subsequently, this same member called at the Globe office, when he was informed by the VERY CLERK whom Blair & Rives have put forward to white-wash the foul transaction, that he could *now* be supplied with a sketch better suited to his district; remarking at the same time, that the first edition (that against the proviso) had been prepared to secure his *nomination*, and the other (that for the proviso) to secure the election."

We shall wait with anxiety to see the result of this extraordinary charge, which is still not denied, nor even alluded to, by the Union, though nearly another week has elapsed.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCLOSURE.—Among all the remarkable Jim Crow performances which have been exhibited to an admiring world for ten years past by the Hon. Henry A. Wise of Virginia, the one which we have now to relate is the most remarkable.

Let us premise, that this former ultra Jackson man, next ultra Whig, now ultra Locofoco, who once denounced Jas. K. Polk as the "petty tool of a tyrant," and afterwards supported and lauded the said Polk, is now the Locofoco candidate for Elector in the Accomac District, Virginia, and is going about the District making speeches in favor of Cass and Butler. With these facts before him, let the reader mark the following testimony of Mr. Wise before the Investigating Committee of the House in 1837, of which Committee Mr. Wise was Chairman, as it was appointed on his own motion:—

Extract from the Journal of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives to investigate the Executive Departments, in the year 1837. Doc. No. 194, 2d Sess. 24th Congress, pages 14-15.

EXAMINATION OF THE HON. HENRY A. WISE.

"Mr. Mann moved that Mr. Wise, the chairman, be sworn, as he wished to propound to him certain questions before he proceeded to the examination of the other witnesses, to wit: Mr. Bell and Mr. Parker, now in attendance.

"Mr Wise was sworn by reading himself the oath and kissing the book.

"Whereupon Mr. Mann propounded the following question to him:

"Do you, of your own knowledge, know of any act, by either of the heads of the Executive Departments, which is either corrupt or a violation of their official duties?

"To which Mr. Wise answered as follows: [After speaking of the President of the United States, he says:]

"I believe that LEWIS CASS, Secretary of War, was engaged in speculating in the public lands whilst Secretary of War; that he made exorbitant allowances to favorites; paid one for services never performed; another, after he had full knowledge that the favorite had forged his official signature; permitted commissions under him to be ante-dated; and has ordered a treasury warrant to be paid to the assignee of a disbursing officer who had gambled it away, after it had been protested by a deposit bank, and was countermanded by the Secretary of the Treasury; and to have been guilty of several other acts of violation of duty."

On page 16, Mr. Wise answers:

"I believe that the wars with the Creek and Seminole Indians have been caused by want of integrity in Executive officers of the Government; and that the defeat of our arms, which has covered the nation with disgrace in these wars, has been owing to neglect or want of ability in the War Department."

If this does not kill Wise and Cass in Virginia, they must have more lives than fell to the lot of most people. Well might Mr. Wise congratulate himself and thank God that there is not, and never was, a newspaper printed in his District.—Newspapers are fatal to such men. Upright men seldom have reason to deprecate their existence. Men like Mr. Wise are esteemed great simply because of the ignorance which surrounds them.

Nothing could add to the force of the following just observations from the Richmond Whig on this development:—

"It is difficult for us to conceive how Mr. Wise, after having under oath declared that he believed Gen Cass, while Secretary of War, to have been guilty of speculating, for his own private advantage in the public lands—of making exorbitant allowances to favorites—of paying one for services never performed—another after he had full knowledge that the favorite had forged his signature; of permitting commissions under him to be antedated—of ordering a treasury warrant to be paid to the assignee of a disbursing officer, who had gambled it away, after it had been protested by a deposite Bank and was countermanded by the Secretary of the Treasury—and to have been guilty of other violations of duty—we say it is difficult for us to conceive, how Mr. Wise, after having under oath said all this against Lewis Cass, can now conscientiously (to say nothing of consistency) recommended the same Lewis Cass to the voters of the good people of his District? If he were indeed guilty of anything here alleged—if Mr. Wise had undoubted evidence of the fact, as he must have had before making the accusation in a form so solemn—if he could have obtained access to the papers and other vouchers necessary to fix the accusation upon him—then, if impeachment were not the veriest of all possible humbugs, he should undoubtedly have been arraigned for malversation in office. To reward such conduct as this by the first office in the gift of the people—to render corruption in office, not only not odious, but even meritorious—to place a premium upon crime in high places—were of itself so bad, that one would think at first sight, there was no incident which could heighten the heinousness of the act. Yet it is enhanced—immeasurably enhanced—by the spectacle presented to this American people in the present instance. The Elector, in pressing the claims of Lewis Cass says, virtually, here is a man whom I have sworn to be guilty of the grossest misconduct, in one of the most responsible stations upon earth—after a long and tedious examination I arrived at that conclusion—I sifted the evidence to the bottom—I examined all the testimony oral and written—and such was so decidedly the result of my investigation, that I deliberately swore to it, and caused it to be entered on the record. In other days, this man, for these gross offences, would have been sent into moral banishment by a great and virtuous people. But to you—fallen as you are from your pride of place—deserving no longer to be called the countrymen of Washington—I venture to say that he is good enough for *your President!*

"Such must be the sense in which every intelligent man must interpret the language of Mr. Wise, whenever he may venture to press upon him the claims of Lewis Cass. And will the American people venture to endorse such a recommendation, coming from such a source? Will they take for a President, the man whom Henry A. Wise denounces as a criminal?

"Our Democratic cotemporaries are struck dumb by the testimony of Mr. Wise against Gen. Cass. It was, indeed, a thunderbolt of the first magnitude.

"The Committee before which this testimony was taken, had been packed by Speaker Polk, and was composed of a majority of Jacksonians. The committee, thus constituted, overruled Mr. Wise, and brought in a Report white-washing all the abominations of the Jacksonian era. According to our recollection, the minority of the Committee submitted a counter Report—which not being strong enough for Mr. Wise, he made a report for himself. So that there were three Reports from the same Committee. But this does not affect the testimony, which Mr. Wise gave of Cass's corruption."

IMPROVEMENTS IN WILMINGTON.—The Commercial Review notices the recent establishment of an extensive Iron and Brass Foundry, with a Blacksmith and Machine Shop, in that town, by Messrs. Cassidy, Schroder & Co. And a large Rice Mill, capable of beating 40 casks of Rice in 14 hours, owned by Messrs. S. R. Potter and Edward D. Hall.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The great Charleston meeting, which nominated Taylor and Butler, is represented by some of the Locofoco papers as a "*no-party*" meeting. This is not the fact. It was called, and held, as a Democratic meeting, and all who figured in it, we believe without an exception, belonged to that party.

POLITICAL TRICKERY.—A friend writes us, in regard to the Freehold humbug,—

"A number of the more honest Locos, when the question is put directly to them, answer that they would not vote to amend the Constitution as proposed by Reid, but they intend to vote for him—And the next moment urge their non-freehold neighbors to support him on the ground of what they call his enlarged liberal views of the rights of the poor honest man."

If these be the "more honest" of the party, what must the rest be?

The Pennsylvania Democrat acknowledges that Mr. M. B. Sute, a Democrat, will vote for Taylor. We apprehend that a good many other Democrats will *follow Sute.*—*Louisville Journal.*

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Saturday the 22d, the Territorial Compromise bill was taken up, and after a good deal of discussion, Mr. Baldwin moved to strike out one half of the bill, embracing all that part relating to New Mexico and California. Rejected, 17 to 37—the 17 being the ultra anti-slavery members,—viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Bradbury, Clarke, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge, Dix, Felch, Fitzgerald, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Niles, Upham, Walker—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Atherton, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Borland, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Clayton, Downs, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Douglas, Foote, Hannegan, Houston, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Johnson of Georgia, King, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Metcalfe, Pearce, Phelps, Sebastian, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Westcott, and Yulee—37.

Mr. Hamlin then opposed the bill in a long speech, and the Senate adjourned.

On Monday and Tuesday, the Territorial Bill was debated for six to eight hours each day. And Wednesday's Session continued until 8 o'clock on Thursday morning,—21 hours, through a day and night of excessive heat. The speakers were Messrs. Clayton, Phelps, Butler, Foote, Westcott, R. Johnson, Berrien, Borland, Bright, Dickinson, and Benton, in favor of the bill; and Messrs. Hale, Miller, Clarke, Fitzgerald, Corwin, Underwood, Baldwin, Badger, Dix, Dayton, Upham, Bell, Niles, and Walker against it.

At the close of the main discussion, many propositions to amend were made and voted on, and then the bill was passed by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Atherton, Benton, Berrien, Borland, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Clayton, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Douglass, Downs, Foote, Hannegan, Houston, Hunter, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Johnson of Georgia, King, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Phelps, Rusk, Sebastian, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Westcott, Yulee—33

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Bradbury, Clarke, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dix, Dodge, Felch, Fitzgerald, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Metcalfe, Miller, Niles, Underwood, Upham, Walker—22

Absent—Messrs. Cameron, Pearce, Webster.

On Friday, nothing of importance, except that the Senate agreed to adjourn on the 14th instant; and, as the House will no doubt concur, the Session will close on that day.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Saturday, the General Appropriation Bill was again taken up, and after debate, &c., the bill was passed, 108 votes to 78—all the 78 being Locofocos, including McKay and Venable of this State.

On Monday, on motion of Mr. Clingman, the rules were suspended, 110 votes to 54, to enable him to offer a resolution to adjourn Congress on the 7th inst. And the resolution was adopted, 126 to 49. It is thought the Senate will not concur.

A long message was received from the President in relation to the limits and boundaries of New Mexico and California, and the Governments established therein. On a motion to refer it, Mr. Hilliard of Ala. delivered an able speech against it, and against the Senate's Compromise bill. A long debate ensued, in which Mr. Vinton was especially severe on the repeated assumptions, by the President, of the rights of Congress.

On Tuesday, nothing of importance.

On Wednesday, the bill to establish a Territorial government in Oregon was debated.

On Thursday, that subject was passed by, and the day was consumed in debate on the President's Messages respecting New Mexico and California.

On Friday, the Compromise Bill was received from the Senate, and Mr. Stephens moved that it be laid on the table, as a test question. Great excitement and confusion prevailed. A call of the House was ordered—209 members present. Mr. Stephens said that the bill involved grave questions, which there was not time at this stage of the session to discuss, as it was time the House had adjourned.

The question was taken, and the motion to lay on the table was carried, 112 votes to 97. So the Compromise Bill was rejected.

The House then took up the Oregon bill, and debated it till a late hour.

HIGH-HANDED USURPATION FORE-SHADOWED.

"Observer," the well-informed Democratic correspondent of the *Philadelphia Ledger*, writes as follows:

"WASHINGTON, JULY 22, 1848.

"There is some danger of the Civil and Diplomatic Bill passing the Senate in the shape it came from the House—to wit, with the appropriation for the Savannah river. In this case *the* PRESIDENT *will veto the bill*, and, as the same bill cannot be brought up a second time during the same session, call an extra session of Congress."

Startling as this information is, the attentive reader of the Speech of Mr. Barrow in the preceding columns will find a remarkable anticipation of the contingency, predicted by the Ledger's correspondent, of a Veto by the President of the annual bill for the support of the Government. The President certainly reckons without his host, if he supposes that Congress will, by adjourning forthwith, give him an opportunity, after his negativing that bill, to call the two Houses together to pass it in a different shape.—*National Intelligencer.*

LEWIS CASS THE MINISTER, *versus* LEWIS CASS THE CANDIDATE.—Our readers have probably not forgotten the following vile slander of the Whig party, which we copied (and commented on) a few weeks ago from Gen. Cass's Letter of acceptance of the Locofoco nomination:—

"The very first article in the Democratic creed teaches, that the people are competent to govern themselves: it is indeed, rather an axiom than an article of political faith. *From the days of Gen. Hamilton to our days*, the party opposed to us—of whose principles he was the great exponent, if not the founder—while it has changed its name, *has preserved essentially its identity of character;* and the doubt he entertained and taught of the capacity of man for self-government has exerted a marked influence upon its action and opinions.—*Here is the very starting point of the difference between the two great parties which divide our country.* All other differences are but subordinate and auxiliary to this, and may, in fact, be resolved into it. *Looking with doubt upon the issue of self government*, one party is prone to think the public authority should be strengthened, and to fear any change, lest that change might weaken the necessary force of the government; while the other, strong in its convictions of the intelligence and virtue of the people, believes that original power is safer than delegated," &c. &c.

Now, see how Minister Cass gives the lie to Candidate Cass: On the 11th page of his book on France, called "France, its King and Court," published in 1842, he said,—

"IN OUR POLITICAL CONTESTS there are passions enough awakened; *but the struggles which, from time to time, are carried on, touch neither the foundations of our Government nor the institutions of society.* OUR PARTIES ALL START FROM THE SAME POINT; ALL RECOGNISE THE ADAPTATION OF OUR POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS TO OUR MANNERS AND CONDITION; *and he would be a bold politician who should propose any fundamental change in the system we have adopted.*—But in France there are many parties, each with marked differences of opinion, from the extreme of uncontrolled monarchy to that of the freest democracy."

Thus, in 1842, Cass said that we "all start from the same point; all recognise the adaptation of our political institutions to our manners and condition." In 1848, he says that the Whigs never have, "from the days of Gen. Hamilton," recognised any such thing.

More Disaffection—The Operatives controlling the Owner.—A Locofoco friend of ours, owning a manufacturing establishment, says that every voter in his factory has turned Taylor man, and that, to preserve Union and harmony, he had joined them and was going for Taylor too.
Pittsburg American.

THE "NATURAL ALLIES OF THE SOUTH."—The following is another evidence of the falsehood of the assertion, that the Northern Locofocos are the "natural allies of the South." We find it in the proceedings of the House of the 21st ult. as reported in the Union of the 23d:—

"Mr. Darling of Wisconsin presented certain joint resolutions instructing the senators and requesting the representatives of Wisconsin to vote for the incorporation of the '*free territory provisions*' into any law organizing new territories in Oregon, California, or New Mexico."

The Legislature of Wisconsin, and the Senators and Representatives thus instructed, are all Locofocos.

Internal Improvements.—Just under the above, we find in the Union that Mr. Westcott of Indiana, Locofoco, said,—

"That the present was the third session of Congress since he had been acquainted with General Cass, and, up to the last, they had both voted invariably and alike upon the harbor and river improvement bill, and they had both together used their influence to induce the President to sign it. This was all he knew of the opinions of General Cass upon this subject. If General Taylor would only do as much as Gen. Cass had done in favor of these improvements, he would be satisfied."

And yet Gen Cass is, according to the Baltimore Platform, the sworn enemy of Internal Improvements by Congress!

MARRIED,

At Pedlar's Hill, Chatham county, on the 4th ult., by the Rev. Simpson Jones, Mr. DAVID N. DALTON of Stokes county, to Miss MARGARET M. eldest daughter of Wm. A. Rives, Esq.

In Richmond county, on the 20th ult., by T. Bostick, Esq. Mr. WILSON BALDWIN to Miss RHODY CHAPPEL, all of Richmond.

In Montgomery county, on the 20th ult., Mr. WILSON BRUTON to Mrs. —— CHRISTIAN.

DIED,

Near Laurel Hill, Richmond county, on the 26th inst., Mr. GEORGE McINTOSH, aged 76 years. Mr. McIntosh was a native of Scotland. He came to North Carolina in early life. His industrious and sober habits enabled him to acquire a competence and to educate a large family. He was a Ruling-Elder of the Presbyterian Church, and has gone down to the grave ripe for immortality. Had he left no other inheritance to his children than *his good name*, the legacy would have been ample.—*Com.*

In Moore county, on the 30th June, Mrs. ANN MARIA DOWD, wife of Gen'l W. D. Dowd, aged 39. She was for many years an exemplary member of the Baptist Church.—[*Com.*

In Richmond county, on the 20th ult., MICHAEL C. ELLERBEE.

In Charlotte, on the 15th ult., Miss JANE L. JOHNSON, second daughter of the Rev. Cyrus Johnson, in her 18th year. And, on the 18th, Miss MARY J. JOHNSON, eldest daughter of the Rev. Cyrus Johnson, in her 20th year.

In Wilmington, on the 28th ult., Mr. RICHARD PRICE, Harbor Master of the Port.

In Wilmington, on the night of the 17th inst., Mr. JESSE JUSTICE. He was found dead in his bed in the morning.

At his residence near Salem, Stokes county, on the 15th ult., JACOB SHULTZ, in the 57th year of his age.

At Everettsville, Wayne county, on the 25th ult., Mrs. HANNAH G. SLOCUMB, widow of the late Hon. Jesse Slocumb.

In Mobile, Ala., on the 14th inst., of Mexican diarrhœa, Mr. JNO. B. STINEMETZ, of Cheraw, S. C., in the 18th year of his age. The deceased was a volunteer in the Palmetto Regiment.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—AUGUST 1.

Brandy, p'ch,	50 a 60	Lard,	7 a 7½
Ditto, apple,	40 a 45	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	16 a 17	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	6 a 6½	Molasses,	24 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6 a 6½	Oats,	30 a 35
Corn,	50 a 55	Oil, Linseed,	70
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	5 a 5½	Salt, sack,	1 75 a 2 00
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	90 a 1 00	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	25 a
Do. English,	4½	Wool,	12½ a 14
Indigo,	1 a 1¼	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		
4-4 Brown Sheetings,	6¼ cents.		
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,	15 "		

REMARKS.—Produce coming to market freely. Cotton sells at 6 to 6½. Flour 5 to 5½. Corn in demand at 50 to 55. Bacon has declined; sells at 6 to 6½.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon firm at 7½ to 8. Corn 50 to 57. Fayetteville Flour 5 75 to 6 25. Lard 8 to 9. Lime 50 to 65. River Lumber: Flooring Boards 8 to 9 50, Wide 5, Scantling 4. Mill Timber $3 to $5. Turpentine: Virgin 2 37½. Yellow 2 30, Hard 1 25. Spirits 28. Tar 1 40.

At Cheraw, Cotton 4 to 5¼. No change in prices of other articles.

At Charleston, Cotton has risen ¼ cent. Sales at 5 to 6¼. Flour has fallen, and is heavy at 6 to 6½.

At New York, sales of Cotton at an advance of ⅛. Flour 5 37 to 5 87. Corn 54 to 60. Total receipts of Cotton 2,255,565 bales, against 1,751,378 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

July 29—Steamer Gov. Graham, with 23 passengers, and goods for Nash & Poe, T J Johnson, W L McGary, Barksdale & Gilchrist, Ray & Pearce, H A Monroe.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

July 22—Schr Lamartine from New York. 23—Brig Eliza Jane from New York. 24—Schr Marion from Little River. 25—Barque Burtel from New York. July 28.—Schr. Royal Purple from Smithville.

THOMAS W. BLAKE,
Attorney at Law,
LEONA, LEON COUNTY, TEXAS.

References:
E. J. Hale, W. B. Wright, Esqs., Fayetteville.
Hon. Thos. J. Rusk, Texas.
Hon. J Pinckney Henderson, San Augustine, Texas.
Hon. Bailie Peyton, Messrs. Wright & Co., N. Orleans.

I SHALL remain in Fayetteville a few weeks, and as a number of applications have already been made, there may be others willing to engage my services. I will cheerfully and promptly attend to the investigation and prosecution of all Texas claims entrusted to me.
Fayetteville, July 27, 1848. 26-2w

Soldiers' Claims.
WILLIAM THOMSON,
S. E. Corner of Baltimore and South Streets,
BALTIMORE, Md.,

HAS secured the services of an Attorney resident at Washington, of some forty years intimate acquaintance with the different Departments, and is now prepared to procure the settlements of the claims of soldiers who enlisted during the Mexican war. His charges for prosecuting a claim before the Departments at Washington and getting it settled, whether for Bounty Land, Scrip, or Pension, will be $5;—and for pay, mileage, clothing, &c. ten per cent. on the amount recovered, if $50 or over; and if under that sum $5.—He will furnish free of extra charge, any form necessary to enable a party to prepare and forward to him a claim for prosecution, if requested by letter post paid and directed to him at the S. E. corner of Baltimore and South streets, Baltimore, Md.

W. T. would refer to Editors of newspapers generally throughout the United States and to those of Baltimore and Philadelphia in particular.
July 29, 1848. 26-2w

FALL TRANSPORTATION
Via Cape Fear River.
HENRIETTA
Steamboat Company's Line.

THE Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen having been thoroughly repaired, are now ready to carry Freight up and down the River with despatch. Thankful for former, we solicit a continuance of patronage. This Line will carry Freight and forward as low as any Line on the River.
DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent
Henrietta Steamboat Co.
Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 26tf

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS
By Henrietta Steamboat Company.

JOHN H. HALL having sold his interest in this Company, has nothing to do with the Agency at Wilmington or Fayetteville, either individually or as surviving partner of Hall & Johnson. Shippers designing their Goods to the care of our Company, will please fill up their Bills Lading and mark their Packages, Care "Agent Henrietta Steamboat Co., Wilmington and Fayetteville." All Letters addressed as above will have prompt attention.
DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

The North Carolinian, Wilmington Commercial, Raleigh Register, N. C. Argus, Hillsborough Recorder, Greensborough Patriot, and Salisbury Watchman, will insert weekly for one month and forward bills.

LUMBERTON ACADEMY

THE REV R. E. PARHAM having taken charge of this Institution, would inform the public that he has opened his School and is now ready to receive Pupils.
Terms of Tuition will be as follows, viz:
For instruction in the Mathematics, and in the Latin and Greek Languages $12 50
English Grammar, Geography, Natural Philosophy, History, &c. 9 00
Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, 7 00
per Session of five months.
Board can be had in private families from $5 to $7 per month.
July 29, 1848. 26-1w

RED SPRING ACADEMY.

THE next Session in this Academy will commence on the 31st inst., under the direction of Mr. Malcom C. McNeill, a competent and experienced Instructer. The rates of Tuition are $5, $8 and $10, per Session of 24 weeks. Students charged from their entrance till the end of the Session, and no deduction made for absence except in cases of protracted illness.
JOHN McGOOGAN,
A. D. McNEILL.
Robeson county, July 27. 1w

MONEY.

NOTES and Bonds now due us, and all accounts standing over six months, must be paid, or we will enforce collections.
J. & T. WADDILL.
July 25, 1848. 26tf

☞ THERE will be a Meeting of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools, on Friday the 5th of August next. Punctual attendance is requested.
WM. McMILLAN, Chairman.

What is there in a name?

A rose by any other name would smell as sweet.
JAMES M. EGBERT, late the senior partner of [illegible] & Co. has associated with William Bailey, No. [illegible] Calvert street, the luckiest house in the world for Prizes!

NOTICE—WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF ALL. There have been more large Prizes sold from the old root, No. 2 CALVERT STREET, than ever [illegible] in the United States by any Fifty Venders! [illegible] refer you to our much esteemed and gentlemanly [illegible] gers, Messrs. D. PAINE & CO.

To our Customers.

The customers of No. 2 Calvert street will [illegible] by the same hand writing that has been address[illegible] the last ten years, that the old and well established House remains at the old stand No. 2 CALVERT STREET.

The business of the old House, No. 2 Calvert [illegible] now conducted by
WM. BAILEY & CO.,
in a manner worthy the attention of all.

☞ We have adopted the same old motto [illegible] by me (J. M. Egbert late the senior partner [illegible] Co.) some ten years ago—that is, PUNCTUALITY IN ALL BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS.
☞ The name of OLD NO. TWO now stands [illegible] the pinnacle of Fame!
☞ WM. BAILEY & Co. pay all postage [illegible]
☞ Wm. Bailey & Co. cash all Prizes [illegible] venders without discount.
☞ Wm. Bailey & Co. keep all their [illegible] themselves.
☞ Wm. Bailey & Co. will sell you more Prizes than you can purchase any where else.
☞ Wm. Bailey & Co. answer all letters [illegible] mail.
☞ There is no miscarriage of letters [illegible] Wm. Bailey & Co.
☞ The firm of Wm. Bailey & Co. is known from one end of the United States to the other.
☞ Old No. 2 CALVERT STREET is the [illegible] for all others to steer by—when she reins [illegible] then men let go that anchor.

KEEP COOL, KEEP COOL.

We advise our customers to find some [illegible] the perusal of this Scheme. There is [illegible] citing, and no mistake. Examine for yo[illegible] chance offered for a fortune, and then [illegible] to have it, by purchasing from WM. BAILEY & CO. a Package.

One Package can draw
80,000 DOLLARS!

There is to be distributed in this one Scheme to the customers of WM. BAILEY & CO.
897,696 DOLLARS!

This is a No. 1 Scheme. Look well to it! [illegible] large Prizes.
150,000 DOLLARS!
THE GRAND CAPITALS ARE
50.000 DOLLS.
15,000 Dollars!
5 of 6,000 Dollars [illegible]
Making in 5,000 Dollar Prizes [illegible]
25.000 DOLLS.
40 of 1,000 Dollars—making in 1,000 Dollar Prizes
40.000 DOLLS.
HERE IS THE SCHEME IN FULL.
GRAND
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY OF MARYLAND,
Class No. 17,
To be drawn in the City of Baltimore, Md.
August 26, 1848.
78 numbers and 15 drawn ballots.
TWO THIRDS OF THE TICKETS ARE PRIZES!
GRANDEUR!

1 Prize of 50,000 Dollars is [illegible]
1 Prize of 15,681 Dollars is [illegible]
1 Prize of 10,000 Dollars is [illegible]
1 Prize of 5,000 Dollars [illegible]
1 Prize of 5,000 Dollars [illegible]
1 Prize of 5,000 Dollars [illegible]
1 Prize of 5,000 Dollars [illegible]
1 Prize of 5,000 Dollars [illegible]
1 Prize of 2,000 Dollars [illegible]
1 Prize of 2,000 Dollars [illegible]
1 Prize of 2,000 Dollars [illegible]
1 Prize of 2,000 Dollars [illegible]
1 Prize of 2,000 Dollars [illegible]
40 Prizes of 1,000 Dollars [illegible]
50 Prizes of 500 Dollars [illegible]
100 Prizes of 300 Dollars [illegible]
100 Prizes of 200 Dollars [illegible]
152 Prizes of 150 Dollars [illegible]
126 Prizes of 100 Dollars [illegible]
126 Prizes of 50 Dollars [illegible]
6,363 Prizes of 30 Dollars [illegible]
29,295 Prizes of 15 Dollars [illegible]
ARE $25,000.
ARE $10,000.

36,365 PRIZES—amounting to
897,696 DOLLARS!
Tickets $15—shares in proportion.

The above Scheme we cannot too warmly recommend, and considering the luck [illegible] CALVERT STREET, is a [illegible] lar Prize can be had of WM. BAILEY & CO.

The following Grand and [illegible] sold from old No. 2 Calvert [illegible]
60,000 Dollars—on a Whole Ticket.
50,000 Dollars—on [illegible]
30,000 Dollars—on [illegible]
25,000 Dollars—on [illegible]
All have been sold from [illegible]
Prizes, &c. are like the [illegible] too numerous to mention.

PACKAGES! PACKAGES!
Wm. Bailey will sell a Package [illegible] above Grand Scheme [illegible]
26 whole tickets $18[illegible]
26 halves [illegible]
ADDRESS, for luck [illegible]
WM. BAILEY & CO.,
[illegible] Lottery Agents,
No. 2 Calvert st. [illegible]
Baltimore, Md.

MAY 1, 1848.

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received,—Sup'r brown, black, green and blue Cloths; black and plaid Cassimeres; French Gambroons; Linen Coatings and Drillings; fine black Satin and fancy Marseilles Vestings; brown and bleached Damask Table Cloths; Irish Linen; sup'r Needles; Coat, Vest, and Pearl Shirt Buttons; Silk, Fur, Leghorn and Panama Hats; Shoes; Hardware and Crockery.

—ALSO—

Summer Silk; Berage; Tissue and Grenadines; Plaid Muslins; Jaconet and Swiss ditto; Muslin Edgings; Insertings; Thread and Cotton Laces; Silk and Linen Fringes; Bonnet, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons; white and black Silk Veils; Berage and Silk Scarfs and Shawls; Muslin and fine Lace Capes and Collars; fine Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; black and colored Kid Gloves; Silk Lisle and Cotton ditto; Cotton and Silk Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades. The above Goods we offer at low prices. [13tf

ON CONSIGNMENT.

300 CASKS Fresh Unslacked Thomaston LIME, for sale by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Jan'y 15, 1848. 9tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments

D. CASHWELL,
General Agent and Commission Merchant.

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 29, 1847. 84-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,
Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
June 11, 1847. 67-tf

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

NAUTILUS MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 9tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.
(FIRE AND MARINE.)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.
D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.
Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 93tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he designs remaining in this place, and would be pleased to give Lessons on the Piano and Guitar, to a few Young Ladies at their residences or schools.

Also, instruction given on Violin and Flute.

Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner, or no pay will be taken.

Feb. 12, 1848. 2tf

$15 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 3d inst. my negro boy named GEORGE, between 23 and 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complexion, very smiling countenance, stout and likely. It is possible that he is lurking about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him again.

All persons are forewarned against harboring said boy, as the penalty of the law will be enforced against any person so offending.

NEILL McPHAUL.
[illegible] P. O., Robeson County, N. C., Dec. 7, 1847. 99tf

INVALUABLE
FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX LECTURES on Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Female Diseases. 234 pages, 28 engravings. Paper 50 cts; bound 75 cts. Mail to any part—postage 9½ cts.

Shoulder Braces and Chest Expanders, $2.—Mail to any part, 50 cts postage. Inhaling Tubes, Silver, $3, by mail, letter postage. Abdominal Supporters, perfect, $8 to $10, for all Ruptures, Falling of the Bowels and Womb, and Weak Back and Chest; sent by Express everywhere.—For Braces or Supporters, or Rupture Supporters, give height from head to foot, and circumference of person next the surface, just above the hips. If Rupture, mention which side. Agents wanted for the sale of the above goods. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, 707 Broadway, New York, post-paid.

Feb'y 24, 1848. 8-Y

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his Plantation, containing 440 acres of land, lying on the East bank of Cape Fear River, in Cumberland County, about 14 miles below Fayetteville. The improvements consist of a good dwelling and out houses. About 60 acres is cleared and under cultivation, a part being river bottom. There is Turpentine land enough for about three tasks, and a Seine hole attached to the premises. Persons disposed to purchase will please apply, on the premises, to

MALCOM McALPIN.
April 1, 1848. 9-tf

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION
For the Deaf and Dumb.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 3d of July. It is very important that the Pupils should be punctual in their attendance at the commencement of the session. Applications for admission, &c., to be made to His Excellency, Gov. Graham, or to

WM. D. COOKE, Principal.
Raleigh, May 22, 1848. 18-2m

150 HHDS. P. Rico and Sugar House Molasses,
50 bbls. Mess Pork,
25 " old Apple Brandy,
25 " Rye and Corn Whiskey.
J. & T. WADDILL.
June 1, 1848. 18-tf

20 BARRELS No. 3 MACKEREL,
Half bbls. No. 1 ditto,
Cider Vinegar,
50 kegs pure White Lead,
Fine old Madeira, Sicily Madeira, and Teneriffe Wines,
Calcined Plaster of Paris,
Fine Hyson and Black Tea, and
Red Clover Seed. For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
Feb'y 1, 1848 100tf

Chills and Fever.
Ague and Fever.
DOCT. STRONG'S PILLS

ARE recommended to the public as the best preparation in use, for the above diseases.

They have been used by the Proprietor for a number of years in his practice, without failing to effect a cure in a single instance; and, at the solicitation of many of his friends, he has been induced to put them up in boxes with printed directions, so that they may be able to use them without consulting him personally.

The following certificate from William Faison, Esq., is one of many which the Proprietor can offer.—

AUGUST 24th, 1847.

Dear Sir: Having been informed that you intend to circulate your Febrifuge Pills and Mixture beyond the range of your immediate practice, I take pleasure in testifying to their excellence.—They have been used in many cases in my family, with the most decided success. In several instances, when the patient was to all appearances entirely hopeless, they failed not to produce an effectual cure. We therefore feel no hesitation in recommending them to the public, as a most excellent family medicine, and hope that they may meet with the success which they deserve.

Yours respectfully, WM. FAISON.

These Pills contain neither Mercury or Arsenic, but are purely vegetable. Each box contains 36 Pills, and they are warranted to effect a cure if used according to the directions. Price 75 cts.

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, May 15, 1848. 15-6m

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

FOR SALE.

2 FINE HORSES, gentle in harness. Apply to
D. & W. McLAURIN.
May 1, 1848. 13tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries,** consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys,
Plaid Vestings, fig'd do, black Satin do,
Furniture Prints, fancy do,
Muslin-de-Laine, Printed Cashmeres,
Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen,
Bleached Shirting, *fine* unbleached do,
Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks,
Merrimack Stripes, Caroline do, Crash,
Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking,
Corded Skirts, black and col'd Silesia,
Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Stradella Shawls,
8-4 Muslin-de-Lain do, 8-4 Plaid do, Waffle do,
Woollen Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Silk do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts,
Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, slate col'd do, *black spun Silk do,*
Coats' white and col'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread,
Fine white Darning Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do,
Artificial Flowers, some very fine, Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.

MALLETT & HUSKE,
Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.
Dec 29, 1847. 94tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

Among which are—

1000 sacks Liverpool SALT,
400 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
24 hhds St. Croix, P. R. and N. O. Sugars,
100 kegs Nails,
50 kegs Dupont's and Hazard Powder,
8 tons Swedes Iron,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
25 boxes No. 1 and Family Soap,
24 dozen Windsor, Walnut, Maple, and Oak Chairs,
15 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
100 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 gallon Demijohns,
50 sides Sole Leather,
25 boxes Whittemore's Cotton & Wool Cards,
150 pairs Trace Chains,
100 dozen Curry Combs,
12 bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger.

—ALSO—

Brooms, Baskets, Pails, Copperas, Putty, Scotch Snuff, Blue and Black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, Patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Crackers and Cheese, Seives, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Shot, Bar Lead, Champagne, Pure French Brandy, Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Raisins, Bagging and Rope.

The above Goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847 84tf

Farm, Turpentine and Timber LAND.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, containing 520 acres, lying one mile up and down Black River and extending one mile out from it. It is within 8 miles of Cape Fear River, and 18 miles from Fayetteville, on the main road to Tarborough and Waynesborough.

There are about 100 acres of cleared Land, and a comfortable Dwelling and usual out-houses. The remaining 420 acres is Turpentine and Timber Land.

It is a pleasant and healthy situation, with very good water.

Persons desiring such land may do well to see and examine it.

For further information, see the subscriber.

ROBERT WILLIAMS.
June 30, 1848. 22tf

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

20 HHDS MOLASSES,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
50 bags Coffee,
10 bbls. St. Croix Sugar,
10 do. clarified do.
5000 lbs. prime Bacon,
30 boxes fine and common Tobacco, by the box or retail, remarkably low.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
June 3, 1848. 19tf

NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1848.

Joseph Downing, &c. *vs.* Skinkin M. Plummer.
Original attachment Levied on a negro Slave.

PURSUANT to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to the Defendant, that he be and appear before the next Term of this Court, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September, and plead or demur to the Plaintiff's declaration, or final judgment will be entered against him, and the property levied on condemned to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday of June, A. D. 1848.
[22-6w] JOHN McLAURIN.

FOR SALE.

SWEDES, English, and American IRON, of almost every size and description. Apply to
B. ROSE & SON.
April 3, 1848. 9tf

L. McKELLAR

IS NOW RECEIVING his SPRING STOCK of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, &c. &c.
—ALSO, ON HAND,—
Bacon, Lard, Corn, Oats, Peas, Northern Potatoes, &c.

April 4, 1848. 9tf

SPRING, 1848.
WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, by the most recent arrivals from Boston and New York, their entire Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a splendid assortment of

Foreign and Domestic
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Trunks,
single & double barrel Guns, &c.

The stock is by far the largest and most commanding ever offered by them in this market; and having been purchased since the *late decline* at very *reduced* prices, and many styles of goods at *enormous sacrifices*, at *auction* and otherwise, will be sold for *Cash*, and on the usual time to punctual customers, either at wholesale or retail, at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

A call from their *old friends*, and the public generally, respectfully solicited.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.
Fayetteville, March 25, 1848. 8tf

New and Cheap GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received his Spring supply of Dry Goods, among which are

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Gingham and Calicoes,
Printed Lawns and Muslins,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diaper,
Domestics, 3-4 to 12-4, bleh'd and brown,
Cotton and Thread Lace and Edging,
Silk and Cotton Hdkfs,
Drab De-Ete and Summer Cloth,
Alpaca, Cotton and Silk Warp,
Large Silk Shawls and dress ditto,
Bonnet, Cap and Taffeta Ribbons,
Leghorn, Straw, and other Bonnets,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased by the Package for *Cash*, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 20, 1848. 7-tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store lately occupied by Hall & Johnson, where they will be pleased to see the old customers of both firms. We continue to keep as usual a general stock of GROCERIES, which we will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

Particular attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of Produce.

HALL & HALL.
Oct. 4, 1847. 83tf

☞ The Subscriber will be found at the old Stand of Hall & Johnson, now occupied by Hall & Hall. JOHN H. HALL.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale, a full assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.
—ALSO—
A general stock of Groceries,

Consisting of all the articles usually sold in this market.

J. HUSKE & SON.
Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
FOR 1848.
J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving a splendid assortment of SUMMER HATS, for Gentlemen, Youths, Boys, and Infants, to-wit: Maracaibo, China, Pearl, Tuscan, and Leghorn, with an assortment of Palm-leaf.

—ALSO—

A variety of FUR HATS, of different qualities and styles, which will be sold cheap for cash.

—ALSO—

An assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys' and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES, which will be offered cheap for cash.

Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. No charge for looking.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.
April 10, 1848. 101tf

J. & T. WADDILL,
HAY STREET,

ARE now receiving their Fall Stock of Goods, comprising a well selected assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glass-Ware, Saddlery, Leather, &c., with*

25 HHDS. SUGAR,
200 bags Coffee,
60 hhds. Molasses,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1600 bushels Alum ditto,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
200 kegs Nails, assorted,
60 boxes Raisins,

Mess Pork; Mackerel; Tanners' Oil; Cast, German, English and American Steel; Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Teas; English Dairy and Connecticut Cheese; Spices; Madder; Potash; Indigo, &c. &c.

☞ We buy all kinds of Produce, and attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.

Fayetteville, Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles: Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

Spring & Summer Clothing.

THE Subscribers have just received a large assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing, consisting of

Black and blue Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Alpaca, Tweeds, plain Lustre, Plaid Linen, blue Flannel, Croton Drill, and Print Sacks, Skeletons, Frock and Dress Coats.

Black Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Drap D'Vienna, Croton, Gambroon, Linen, and Cotton Drill Pants. Plaid Cashmere, fancy Silk, best Satin, and fancy twilled Merseilles Vests. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & Co.
March 20 No. 1, Granite Buildings.

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

PICKERS, Lace Skins, and Picker string Leather, Cap and Danforth Shuttles, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

Encourage the "Old North State."
Charles McCallum,
TAILOR,
(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores (No 3) in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95-tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99-1yp

E. GLOVER, Watch Maker and Jeweller.

Hay st. between the Market House and the new Hotel.

HAS just received a large addition to his stock of Watches and Jewelry, which he will sell as cheap as the same quality of Goods can be purchased in New York or Philadelphia, and he invites all those in want of any article in his line to call before purchasing, and he will convince them of it. The most strict attention paid to the repairing of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

Fayetteville, Feb 24, 1848. 3-tf

TIN WARE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD informs his old customers and the public generally, that he is still manufacturing Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron WARE, at his Old Stand on Gillespie street.

CANS FOR FACTORIES.

He would inform Companies and others, engaged in Cotton or Woollen manufacturing, that he is prepared to manufacture all kind of work used in a Factory, such as repairing cylinders, making cans, drums, &c. ☞ He will guarantee to make Cans as cheap as they can be had at the North, counting the expense of getting them here.

☞ The Subscriber is Agent for the sale of Douglas's Patent Revolving Stand Premium PUMP, for Wells, Cisterns, &c. And also for Douglas's Improved Premium Hydraulic RAM, for forcing water up elevations. Both of which will be explained and put up when desired.

He is also Agent for the sale of SMULL'S TURPENTINE STILLS, deliverable either in Wilmington or Fayetteville.

☞ Roofing, Guttering, and all kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.

March 11, 1848. 7tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies,
Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received a very large assortment of

CHAIRS,

Selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, which he will sell very low. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him a call.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

REFINED SUGARS.

20 BOXES and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered SUGARS, for sale cheap, by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
March 14, 1848. 6tf

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE House in which the subscriber lately resided, is offered for sale, on condition that it be removed.

Feb. 12. E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE,
At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. prime new crop MOLASSES,
10 ditto Sugars, fair to prime quality,
10 bbls. Clarified Sugar,
8 cases Loaf Sugar,
50 bags Coffee,
200 casks Lime, (which will be sold very low,)
9 hhds. Western Bacon,
50 bales Eastern Hay, (to arrive this week.)

Together with a general stock of other articles in the Grocery and Dry Goods line.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, April 10, 1848. 10tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

John Huske *vs.* David Hay.
Original Attachment levied on a tract of Land on the East side of Cape Fear River.

OATH having been made that the Defendant is an inhabitant of another State, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him: Notice is hereby given, that he appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday of September, then and there to plead or demur, or judgment by default will be entered against him, and the Land levied on be condemned to answer the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 6th July 1848.
23] JOHN McLAURIN.

THE Lawyer's Common-place Book; Worcester's large Dictionary; Bancroft's History of the United States; Mitchell's Geography and Atlas; Parley's 1st and 2d Book of History; Grove's Greek and English Lexicon, &c. &c.

Just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
Jan'y 17.

MERCHANTS'
STEAM BOAT COMPANY,
Of Fayetteville and Wilmington.

The Boats comprising this Line are
The New Steamer ROWAN, (low water Boat.)
" " W. B. MEARES.
" " COTTON PLANT.
Tow Boat ODD FELLOW.
" " MIKE CRONLY.
" " BEN BERRY.
" " WASHINGTON.
" " READY MONEY.
" " T. J. CURTIS.
" " MARY ELIZA.

THE above line of Boats continue to run regularly between this place and Wilmington, at the reduced rates for Freights and Passage established by this Company, in connexion with the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, in January 1847. Flattered by the very liberal patronage from the shipping and travelling public, this Company has recently paid out several thousand Dollars building, refitting, and repairing Boats, and can now say with confidence, that they are prepared to do the Freighting business of the approaching season with as much despatch as it can be done by any Boating concern. Terms as last year, viz: All Goods shipped to care of this Company, or to the Agent at Wilmington, will be forwarded through that place free of commissions; all other charges to be made to shippers.

The undersigned will forward all Goods shipped to care of the Company at this place, on his individual account, at the usual commissions, viz: 15 per cent. on Freight up the River.

Passage each way $3.

Address all letters to J. C. Latta, Agent, Wilmington, and to the undersigned at this place.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent Merchants' Steam Boat Co.
Fayetteville, Jan. 29, 1848. 100-tf

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

IN order to afford greater facilities to the travel between this place and Wilmington, and at the same time give despatch and regularity to the freighting business, the Merchants' Steam Boat Co. will run a semi-weekly line of Steam Boats (as near as practicable), until further notice, leaving each place as follows: Steamer Rowan will leave Fayetteville on Mondays and Wilmington on Thursdays; W. B. Meares will leave Wilmington on Mondays and Fayetteville on Thursdays.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Ag't Merchants' Steam Boat Co.
March 27, 1848. 8-tf

MILLINERY.

MRS. HART is now opening and receiving SPRING MILLINERY, including Ribbons, Flowers, &c. of various qualities and prices, with every other article suitable in her line of business. Also, handsome Dress Caps, Veils, Lace Capes, black and colored Fringe, Silk Buttons, superior Kid Gloves, and many other articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

A few fashionable fancy Straws, for Ladies and Children; and other Straws, very cheap. Summer styles received.

☞ Her Establishment is on the North side of Person street, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear. April 3.—9tf

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 o' them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 260 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Brevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,
C. T. GARDNER.
Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State.

MATHEMATICAL WORKS,
Designed for Schools, Academies and Colleges,
BY CHARLES DAVIES, LL. D.
PUBLISHED BY A. S. BARNES & CO.,
51 John street, New York.

BEING the system so long in use at West Point, and through which so many men, eminent for their scientific attainments, have passed, it may be justly regarded as our National System of Mathematics. Scholars and students who have pursued this course, will everywhere stand on the highest level with reference to the estimates which themselves and others will form of this part of their education.

The series is divided into three parts, viz: First—Arithmetical Course for Schools. Second—Academical Course. Third—Collegiate Course.

ARITHMETICAL COURSE.
Davies' Primary Table Book,—Paper.
Davies' First Lessons in Arithmetic,—mo. back.
Davies' School Arithmetic—New edition enlarged.
Davies' Arithmetic,—Old edition, without Answers.
Key to Davies' School Arithmetic,—New edition.

The above works were recommended by the Vermont State Convention of County Superintendents, 1847.

ACADEMIC COURSE.
Davies' University Arithmetic,—12mo. Sheep.
Do. do. do. without Answers.
Key to Davies' University Arithmetic.
Davies' Elementary Algebra,—Sheep.
Key to Davies' Elementary Algebra.
Davies' Elementary Geometry,—12mo. Sheep.
Davies' Drawing and Mensuration,—12mo. Sh'p.

COLLEGIATE COURSE.
Davies' Bourdon's Algebra,—Being an abridgement of the work of M. Bourdon,—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry,—Being an abridgement of the work of M. Legendre,—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Surveying,—With a description and Plates of the Theodolite, Compass, Plane Table, and Level,—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Analytical Geometry,—Embracing the Equation of the Point and Straight Line; a system of Conic Sections; the Equations of the Line and Plane in Space, &c.—8vo Sheep.
Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus,—Embracing the Rectification and Quadrature of Curves, the Mensuration of Surfaces, and the Cubature of Solids,—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Descriptive Geometry,—With its application to Spherical Projections,—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Shades, Shadows, and Linear Perspective,—With numerous Plates,—8vo. Calf Back.

NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY,
FOR SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES,

By R. G. PARKER, A. M., Principal of the Johnson Grammar School, Boston, Author of Aids to English Composition, &c.

I.—Parker's First Sessons in Natural Philosophy.
II.—Parker's Compendium of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Embracing the Elements of the Science. Illustrated with numerous Engravings. Designed for young beginners.

It is the design of this little book to present to the minds of the youth of the country a view of the laws of Nature—as they are exhibited in the Natural World.

Parker's Compendium of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.
New and enlarged Edition. Embracing the elementary principles of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Pneumatics, Acoustics, Pyronomics, Optics, Astronomy, Galvanism, Magnetism, Electro-Magnetism, Magneto-Electricity, with a description of the Steam and Locomotive Engines. Illustrated by numerous diagrams.

☞ Sold wholesale and retail, by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville.

Mrs. Emma Willard's Series of School Histories and Charts.

1. Willard's History of the United States, or Republic of America. 8vo.
2. Willard's School History of the United States.
3. Willard's American Chronographer, a Chart of American History.
1. Willard's Universal History in Perspective.
2. Willard's Temple of Time, a Chart of Universal History.

☞ Published by A. S. BARNES & CO., New York, and sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville.

SCIENCE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
CLARK'S NEW ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

A PRACTICAL GRAMMAR, in which Words, Phrases and Sentences are classified, according to their offices, and their relation to each other: Illustrated by a complete system of Diagrams. By S. W. Clark, A. M.

From the Railway Register.

It is a most capital work, and well calculated, if we mistake not, to supersede, even in our best schools, works of much loftier pretension. The peculiarity of its method grew out of the best practice of its author (as he himself assures us in its preface) while engaged in communicating the science to an adult class; and his success was fully commensurate with the happy and philosophical design he has unfolded. Technicality, as technicality, our author unceremoniously discards, and substitutes on the pupil's part rational practice in ascertaining the office of words in sentences; rather than the usual mode of perplexing his memory with their mere names and forms.

☞ Just published by A. S. BARNES & CO., 51 John street, New York. For sale by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville. [16-4m

BECKWITH'S
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

THOSE who are laboring under indigestion, and those who are willing to abandon the pernicious use of Calomel, not directed by a Physician, may satisfy themselves of the efficacy of these Pills, by referring to the testimony and names, accompanying each box, of many of the most distinguished men in this country. None are genuine without the written signature of the Proprietor upon each box. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Feb. 14, 1848. 2tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising out of an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain in the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, Lumbago, and Diseases arising from injudicious use of Mercury, Acites or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in life.

THE value of this preparation now is widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is highly concentrated for convenience and portability, containing nothing but the expressed essence, and is the representative of the Sarsaparilla root, in the same manner as Quinine is of Peruvian bark, or Morphine of Opium. It is an established fact, that a few grains of either Quinine or Morphine contains all the medicinal value of a large quantity of the crude substances; hence the superiority of these preparations—and no invalid would desire to drink a gallon mixture, when half a pint contained the same medicinal value.

The following certificate from Col. Samuel G. Taylor, a gentleman of high standing and extensive acquaintance through the Southern States, and lately appointed Consul to New Grenada, commends itself to the attention of all:

New York, Jan. 7, 1848.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Having used, & witnessed the effects of your excellent preparation of Sarsaparilla on different persons in various parts of the Southern country, viz: Virginia, Louisiana, Texas and Mexico, I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion entertained of its great medicinal value. In my own case it acted almost like a charm, removing speedily the enervated state of the system, and exciting, in the most agreeable manner, a tonic and invigorating influence.

Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and extensively used by the U. S. army in Mexico, and my cousin, Gen. Zachary Taylor, has for the past five years been in the habit of using it, and recommends the same; he and myself adopted the article at the same time, and it is now considered an almost indispensable requisite in the Army. In conclusion, I would say, that the better it is known the more highly it will be prized, and I trust that its health restoring virtues will make it generally known throughout the length and breadth of our widely extended country.

Yours, very respectfully,
S. G. TAYLOR,
U. S. Consul to New Grenada.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.

Sold also by S. J. HINSDALE and E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C. And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

☞ Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.
Feb. 1, 1848. 100-Y

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE has received, and offers for sale, a general assortment of cheap Dry Goods, white and col'd floor Matting, Carpeting, floor Oil Cloth, house Paper, window Shades, chimney Screens and bordering Paper, Hats, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, Hardware, Blacksmiths', Coopers' and Carpenters' Tools, single and double barrel Guns, Spades, Shovels, Hay Forks, Collins' Axes, Whittemore cotton and wool Cards, spring, cast and German Steel, square, round and flat; bar Iron, wagon Boxes, window Glass, white Lead, Virdigris, ground in oil, Putty, Borax, Spices, Teas, Coffee, loaf, clarified and brown Sugars.

Fayetteville, April 18, 1848. 11-4m

For Sale on Consignment,

20 BBLS. N. O. MOLASSES,
60 hhds. W. I. ditto,
10 bbls. N. E. Rum,
200 casks Lime,
8 hhds. Sugar,
25 bbls. Porto Rico Sugar,
3 ditto N. O. Clarified ditto.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
May 15, 1848. 15tf

TIMBER AGENCY.

THE undersigned will attend to the selling of Timber in Wilmington; and whenever there is a "glut" in the market, J. C. Blocker will give it his personal attention—at other times, orders for the sale of Timber will promptly be despatched by addressing W. & T. Love, who will act in my absence. If punctuality in making returns will ensure patronage, then they hope to receive a share.

J. C. BLOCKER & CO.
Wilmington, Sept. 25, 1847. 82-tf

CAPE FEAR
STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the usual reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river, free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

We are now building two tow boats, which will be completed before the Fall freights begin.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.

W. L. McGARY, Ag't.
April 15, 1848. 11-Y

The undersigned is also building a large warehouse at the river, where he will receive and forward all goods sent to his address, at the usual charge, saving one-half the up-town hauling.

W. L. McGARY.

NEW BOOKS.

WEBSTER'S Quarto Dictionary, unabridged, for only $6; originally published at $20. The only unabridged edition in market.
Brown's Chancery Reports, 4 vols.
Chitty's Pleadings.
Mansfield's History of the Mexican War, a new work, embracing the whole subject. $1 25.
Ten Thousand a Year, 50 cents.
Sylvester Sound the Somnambulist, 40.
[illegible] Sketches, 2d Series, 50.

For Sale by
March 14. E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

THE WAR AND ITS WARRIORS, illustrated, 50; Wallace, the Hero of Scotland, 50; Christopher Tadpole, illustrated, 75; Camp Life of a Volunteer, 25; Miss Beecher's Address, 15; The Domestic and Social Harp: Manual, 25; Taylor and his Generals, 25; together with a variety of Blank Books of every description.

March 27. E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

Wilkes's Exploring Expedition, 5 vols. very cheap.

The Statesman's Manual, containing all the Messages of all the Presidents, with a Memoir of each, and a History of their Administrations, 2 large vols.

Bancroft's History of the U. S.; 3 vols.
Cooper's Naval History.
Fremont's Oregon.
Watson's Dictionary of Poetical Quotations.
Masonic Chart and Freemason's Monitor.
Prescott's Conquest of Mexico.
" " Peru.

For sale by E. J. HALE.
Oct. 1847.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Crockery and Glass-Ware.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and opening a large assortment of Dark and Light Flowing Blue EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS-WARE.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

CARPETING.

10 PIECES Venetian, Brussels, and Ingrain CARPETING.
10 Hearth Rugs. For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

NEW BOOKS.

HISTORICAL and Secret Memoirs of the Empress Josephine, 2 vols, $2 50; Facts in Mesmerism, by Townshend, 80 cts; Davis's Revelations in Clairvoyance, 2 50; Mark Wilton, The Merchant's Clerk, 75; Ladies' Companion to the Flower Garden, 1 38; Jane Eyre, a new and popular novel, 25; Now and Then, by Warren, 50; Comstock's Natural History of Birds, 1 00; Flora's Lexicon; Language of Flowers; Book of Common Prayer, a choice variety; Psalms and Hymns, Morocco binding; School Books, &c.

E. J. HALE.
April 22.

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

DOMESTIC GOODS,
At Reduced Prices.

SHIRTINGS, Osnaburgs, and Yarn, constantly on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by

BEVERLY ROSE & SON
Nov. 5, 1847. 88tf